

*W. E. Brydges.
from S. E. B.*

ATAVIÆ REGIÆ:

CONSISTING

OF

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BY

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Atavis Edite Regibus.

HORAT.

FLORENCE

PRINTED BY J. MARENIGH

APRIL 1820.

PREFACE.

The purpose of this Work is sufficiently obvious. The Compiler has been willing that his posterity should not be ignorant of that, which it required the habits of a Genealogist to trace out. The learned Leonard Aretin says of one of the most enlightened and illustrious geniuses of antiquity : *Ciceronem ignorasse sui generis primordia, virum omnium doctissimum, antiquitatisque curiosissimum, verisimile non est.* ”

But the Compiler has retained neither space, nor leisure to justify in this place, (whether by authority or reason,) Genealogical labours. It is sufficient for him to refer to the *Discours Preliminaire* of KOCH to his “ *Tables Genealogiques des Maisons Souveraines de l’ Europe. Strasbourg, 1782, 4.° (*)* .

As to the sources, whence these Tables are drawn, it is enough to say that they are principally extracted

(*) Lately reprinted at Paris.

from the new Edition of DOM CLEMENT's (**). *L' Art de Verifier les Dates*, by Saint-Allais, 18. Vol. 8.° Paris, 1818, 1819.

If these Tables should fall into the hands of any one, whether British, or Foreign, who requires authority for the particular, and more modern application, he is referred for the first part of it to *Sandford's Royal Genealogies*, and *Koch's Tables*, works of general circulation. The two last generations must depend on the Monumental Inscriptions in the Churches of Penshurst and Wootton, in Kent. But they are matters within the memory of living witnesses; and such as require no other proof.

Florence, 15 April, 1820.

(**) Dom François Clement was born at Beze, near Dijon in 1714; and died of an Apoplexy, 29 March 1793, in his 80.th year. The work was originally compiled "par les Savants Bénédictins de la Congregation de Saint-Maur."

EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN OF THE TABLES.

1. Every Separate Table is confined to the Male Line of each House: and to so much of the Male Line only, as were direct ancestors of the Person, whose descent is the object of the Work. No collateral is introduced.
2. The Husbands and Wives are arranged on separate columns of every page: the males on the first; the females on the second.
3. The female is the wife, who was the mother of the generation next below.
4. When a younger Branch of the same male Line is introduced in the same Table, collateral to those last named, it is because a direct descent is deduced from both branches: as in the case of the *Branch of Valois* in the Table of *France* (XV): and this is distinguishable by a break in the Table; and an express mention of the collaterality.
5. With this exception, every male after the first of the same Table, is the issue of the male and Female next above.
6. The Female, who carries the Blood into another Family, stands, according to her own generation, in the centre of the page between the two columns, without a number; and the reader is carried by a reference to the Table of her Husband.

OBSERVATIONS.

The object of this Plan, which the Compiler does not recollect having seen adopted before, is to shew in the clearest and simplest manner the numerous streams of Descent, which formed the matter of Enquiry. Every Table therefore is relieved of every thing collateral to the object: which in such multifarious matter would perplex the memory even of the clearest genealogist. By the present method, the purpose in question is answered, as well as by Genealogical Tables, without their inconveniences. The inexperienced Searcher may be satisfied that, if he finds a person named in these Tables, that person stands here as a direct ancestor, or he would not be inserted. This may save him the toil of a particular and intricate deduction, without which he cannot in other Tables obtain the knowlege of the fact he is looking for. If he is desirous to satisfy himself as to the particular line of deduction, the references from one Table to another make it a very simple labour.

The whole commences with the first Norman Kings from the time of their accession to the English Throne. It is notorious that their Male Line continued there but two Generations, and then merged in the PLANTAGENETS. This House continued to hold the Crown for more than three Centuries and an half. When this Male Line is finished, (after bringing down the descent to the object of the work,) the

Male Line of the *Female* ancestor, with whom each of the Plantagenets successively married, is deduced; such as Scotland, Aquitaine, Angouleme, Provence, Castille and Leon, France, Hainault, and Flanders. The marriages of these Houses, and of those with whom they married, are then deduced in the same manner, as long as the Compiler's materials remain unexhausted.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE OF ARMS.

This Plate consists of 25 Quarterings, being a selection of only such as have reference to these Tables of ATAVIAE REGIAE.

- 1 *Brydges*. Arg. on a cross sable, a leopard's face; Or.
 - 2 *Chandos*. Or, a pile Gules.
 - 3 *Egerton*. Arg. a lion rampant Gu. between 3 pheons' heads Sable.
 - 4 *Stanley*. Arg. on a bend Azure, 3 stags' heads caboshed Or.
 - 5 *Clifford*. Checky, Or and Az. a fesse Gu.
 - 6 *Brandon*. Barry of 10, Arg. and Gu. a lion rampant crowned Or.
 - 7 *France and England*. Quarterly.
 - 8 *Normandy*. Gu. 2 lions passant guardant Or.
 - 9 *Aquitaine*. Gu. a lion passant guardant, Or.
 - 10 *Anjou*. Gu. an escarbuncle, Or.
 - 11 *Provence*. Paly of 6, Or and Gu.
 - 12 *Champagne*. Az. 2 bendlets, cotised, potencè, Or.
 - 13 *Navarre*. Gu. an escarbuncle of 4 rays; Or.
 - 14 *Hainault*. Or, a lion ramp. Gu.
 - 15 *Holland*. The Same.
 - 16 *Flanders*. Or, a lion ramp. Sable.
 - 17 *Castille*. Gu. a Tower, Or.
 - 18 *Leon*. Arg. a lion ramp., Purpure.
 - 19 *Aragon*. Or rather *Provence*: for they are the same; and the right to quarter *Aragon* comes only through *Provence*: which right accrues through *two* coheirs.
 - 20 *Philip of Suabia, Emperor*. The Imperial Eagle, an escutcheon on the breast charged with 3 lions passant.
 - 21 *Beaufort*. France and England, with a bordure gobonè.
 - 22 *Wodvile*. Arg. a fesse and canton conjoined Gu. — *N. B.* This ought to have preceded the last.
 - 23 *Beauchamp of Bletso*. Gu. a fesse between 6 martlets, Or.
 - 24 *Grandson*. Barry, Arg. and Az. a fesse Charged with 3 spread eagles. — *N. B.* An error: it should have been *Paly*.
 - 25 *Brydges*. Again, as before.
- CREST. A Saracen's head, in profile, vested paly of 6, Arg. and Gu. charged with roundles counter-changed.
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NOTITIAE BREVES FAMILIARUM DE BRUGES, ET EGERTON.

For want of an opportunity of referring to Dugdale's Baronage, and other English Works of Genealogy, the following Extracts are copied from Imhoff, who compiled from Dugdale.

EXCERPTA ex *Jacobi Wilhelmi Im-Hoff Regum Pariumque Magnae Britanniae Historia Genealogica*. Norimbergae, 1690. Fol. Caput XCII. Partis Posterioris.

BRUGGES, BARO CHANDOS.

" Is titulus veteri familiae, quae una cum Wilhelmo Conquestore in Angliam translata usque ad Henrici VI. aetatem duravit, cognomentum praebuit: ex illa Alicia Johannis Chandos octavo dicti Regis anno defuncti gnata in Bruggensem familiam enupsit et mater facta est *Aegidii Brugges*, a quo JOHANNEM BRUGGES, quem Regina Maria primo regni sui anno *Baronem Chandos de Sudley* creavit, descendisse Dugdalius refert.

Successit illi filiorum natu maximus EDMUNDUS (a), quem multis fortibus factis in bello Scotico, auspiciis Eduardi VI. gesto, et gloria militari illustrem, Elisabetha Ordinis Georgiani insignibus decoravit,

Patrem AEGIDIUM, et Wilhelmi, qui sibi invicem in avitum honorem successerunt.

Posterior GRAIUM genuit, qui in Italia vitae munus implevit, relictis post se filiis duobus.

Eorum natu major ac haeres praecipuus GEORGIUS R. Carolo I. fidelem ac strenuum virum praebuit, et praecipue in Neuberiensi praelio capitis discrimen pro illo adeundo meruit, ut ad *Comitis de Neuberie* honorem proveheretur, quo tamen se usurum negavit, donec placitum fuisse Deo, Regi pacem ac incolumitatem reddere. Ea autem spe frustratus interregno durante e vita decessit.

Fratrem WILHELMUM haeredem aviti tituli nactus est; possessionum vero suarum maximam partem in conjugem, quam post se reliquit *Johannam* (b) nempe, transtulit.

Wilhelmus regnante Carolo II. mortuus, successorem habuit JACOBUM „, cujus atavus fuit " Carolus Brugges de Wilton-Castle Co. Heréf. filius secundus Johannis Baronis de Chandos primi, pater *Aegidii Brugges de Wilton* Baronetti, cujus filius Johannes Brugges Baronettus fuit pater *Jacobi Brugges Baronetti* „, supradicti, qui " successit agnato Wilhelmo circa an. 1677, sine prole mascula mortuo, in titulum Baronis de Chandos. Legatus nuper ad Aulam Ottomanicam (c). „

„ *Scuto* familia enumerata utitur *argenteo*, cui *cruce nigra*, *capite leopardino aureo in meditullio ornata* impressa est. *Galeam*, *caput virile fascia caerulea cinctum ornat*: *telamonum* vices utrinque *castor argenteus* implet. „

(a) In Tabula Genealogica, quae appenditur, filii juniores sic nominantur:

2. " Carolus Brugges de Wilton.

3. " Antonius Brugges. „ -- *ab hoc atavo Dominus Egerton Brydges, Baronettus, suam originem ducit.*

4. " Richardus Brugges. „

(b) Johannis Savage, Comitis Rivers, filiam.

(c) Vid. Append. hujus operis, *Noribergae*, 1691.

DE FAMILIA EGERTONICA, COMITIBUS BRIDGEWATERAE.

„ Bridgwaterensis honos resuscitatus 1617, JOHANNI EGERTONIO collatus fuit. Is satus est THOMA *Egerton*, qui *Richardi Egerton de Ridley* filius fuit nothus, et in collegio Lincolniensi jus municipale didicit. „ *In hoc juris studio* „ (Johnstoni verbis utor,) *multum vigilavit, laboravit, et praecipuam curam duxit, sensum animi quam aptissime exprimere. Mox in pulvere forensi, successu eloquens, descendit in arenam litigantium, et gradatim omnes honores percurrrens ad praeturae et pecuniosam senectam pervenit.* „ Functus aliquandiu officio primarii Reginae Elisabethae Procuratoris, ab ea anno 1596. Joh. Puckeringo, magni Angliae Sigilli Custodi, *summa expectatione* (ut *Camdeni* verba mea faciam) *et integritatis opinione* suffectus est, quod muneris etiam Jacobo ad regnum Britanniae evecto, obiit novis ab illo honoribus amplificatus, utpote d. 21. Jul. 1603. Baro regni sub titulo *Lord-Ellesmere*, triduoque abhinc supremus Cancellarius Angliae, et denique d. 9. Nov. anno 1616, *Vicecomes Brackley* creatus, cui dignitati haud diu superfuit; cumque filium natu majorem THOMAM, sequioris tantum sexus liberorum genitorem, turbato mortalitatis ordine, ante se vivis exemptum extulisset, Minorem,

JOHANNEM, successorem habuit. Hunc altero a parentis excessu mense Jacobus axiometate *Comitis de Bridgwater* auxit, quod is fato suo functus gnato cognomini reliquit.

Hic Buckinghamiam et Herfordiam vicaria rexit potestate, et paucis abhinc annis debito naturae soluto,

Primogénitum JOHANNEM III. sicut in honoribus, ita et in prioris provinciae praefectura successorem nactus est, quem mense post illius obitum quinto gravis et acerbus perculit casus, orto in ejus aedibus incendio fortuito, eoque tam vehementi et celeri, ut duo ex ejus filiis una cum ipsorum ephoro hausti extinguerentur, quemadmodum in schedis publicis mensis Aprilis anno 1687 narratum fuit. „

INSIGNIA

“ In Clypeo candido leonem erectum miniatum inter trium jaculorum ferra, (quae *spicula* Latinis dicuntur,) ingricantia. ”

AUTOGRAPHICA.

If these Tables should by accident come into the hands of any one, to whom the Compiler was not known, he may be desirous to learn something of the History of Him; to whom so much illustrious Blood has been deduced.

He, whose name is to be found on the title-page of this Genealogical Volume, was born at the old country seat of Wootton in Kent, midway between Canterbury and Dover, on Nov. 30. 1762, the eighth of ten children, but second surviving son, of a Country-Gentleman, himself the younger son of a younger branch. He may borrow the words of SULLY regarding his own descent to describe it accurately: « Je dois avouer que la branche dont je suis sorti, avoit alors beaucoup perdre de sa premiere splendeur. Cette branche est issue d'un simple cadet; et le moins riche de tous ceux que ont porté ce nom. » — His father survived his own elder Brother only seven months: and being his heir, came into possession of all the landed property of this Branch. But this elder Brother, living single, had been content, from the other's marriage, to give up to him the family mansion; and from that time to divide some of his estates with him: an unexampled instance of fraternal affection and generosity! The younger brother had been designed for the Church: and for a year or two held a Fellowship of Benet College, Cambridge, where he was educated: but content with competence, and loving independence, he soon abandoned all thoughts of a Profession; quitted his Fellowship; and retired to the freedom, the leisure, and the quiet studies of a country life.

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In March 1747, at his age of 35, he married the coheiress of a branch of an illustrious Family, then aged 18; with whom he passed the remaining thirty three and half years of his life in the same retired mansion, an eminent example of conjugal and domestic virtue. In addition to birth, person, talent, and virtue, this coheiress brought finally a very considerable fortune. She survived, till her 82.^d year; (Dec. 1809).

A profession was of course the destiny of a younger son. After quitting Cambridge, where he resided two years, the Compiler was, in the spring of 1783, sent to study the Law in the Middle Temple, London. There, like all those of similar taste, from Petrarch downwards, he neglected the rugged and thorny intricacies of dull and technical Science, for the flowery paths of Poetry and Romance, to which he gave himself up with too much enthusiasm.

The remainder of his life has been spent in the travels of the Mind, with little diversity of action. Its outlines may be told in a short space.

From the age of 23 to 25 he retired to a small House in Hampshire: and being now called to the Bar, returned to London; where he had an House for the five succeeding years. But here he studied any literature rather than that of the Law. History and Antiquities were his principal pursuit.

Of the next eighteen years, a large portion was spent in a Country Mansion near his native spot, which he had purchased. This long period of years, passed, not in the peaceful silence of rural solitude, but in the tumults of anxiety, persecution, and injustice, was little favourable to the nutriment of those contemplative powers, and those uninterrupted studies, for which this life of retirement was chosen. In truth, it must be confessed that he made a great mistake in the choice of the situation of his residence. Madame de Motteville in her Memoirs (vol. 2. p. 64.) speaking of Cardinal Mazarine, at whose success in Life, she says, the Italians were astonished, gives as a reason, " parce qu'ils le connoissoient trop, qu'il est naturel aux hommes de n'admirer que les choses éloignées. "

III

„ Fugga il tetto nativo ,
„ Chi gloria brama.

ARIOSTO.

« Celui, qui aspire à la gloire, doit fuir le lieu de sa naissance. »

No one ever felt this more, than the subject of the present imperfect and timid Notice. Adversity and Sorrow attacked him: the difficulties of life multiplied upon him in a thousand directions. Much of this arose from the extreme perplexity of private concerns, produced by a great variety of mingled causes. In the midst of these he never ceased his devotion to literature. It must be attributed to the Muse, that, in return for this, she kept Degradation aloof; and awed or smiled away Despair! — How much of his Adversity was caused by the intrigues, conspiracies, and foul misrepresentations of envious and base-minded neighbours; or how much had only the minor guilt of augmenting and aggravating these evils, would be a detail unworthy a dignified narration. It is past: and these malignants may be left to the pangs of the virulent poison they had unsuccessfully prepared for others!

But if he has had his share of the afflictions and injuries of life: — and surely he has had more than his share; — he cannot close his eyes upon this beautiful scene of things, without bearing his testimony, while yet he can hold a pen, to the delight and admiration, with which the charms of Nature have cheered his variable and too-often clouded existence here.

In looking back on the past years, he remembers nothing but as it is associated with some light of the sky; or prospect of the earth. He remembers the genial beams of the Sun; the verdure of the fields; and the freshness of the air. But he forgets the momentary troubles, the counteracting sorrows, that accompanied them.

An elasticity of mental resources; an ardent and aspiring temper; a consciousness of generous views and noble ambition, seemed to invest him, even at the time, with a sort of spell, which threw off the shafts of insult and calumny, and the stings of neglect: and made them fall blunted be-

neath his feet. Living in a world of his own creation, he was sensible to the wrongs of real life, which were inflicted on him, only at the moment of their actual infliction.

What solid ground he had for hope, his pretended friends, and professing well-wishers, could not guess. Every thing, that intimidation could suggest, or artifice insinuate, they practised, to break the fortitude of his mind.

Perhaps they might plead in excuse, that they thought him not sufficiently inclined to bend to circumstances; and to yield to the storm. If he took this conduct unkindly; if it embittered his sufferings, and weakened his love of human nature, without altering his resolutions, who can wonder?

What it was that supported him, was utterly incomprehensible to common minds. If Fancy supplied him with perpetual delusions, they were delusions, which had all the effects of reality! He read eagerly poetry, history, biography, Antiquities, and Political Economy: and wrote occasionally in every one of those departments. Sorrow could not destroy his energies: Oppression could not damp his curiosity!

While all was dark around him; while difficulties multiplied upon difficulties; and every hour brought with it some fresh injury; or some fresh attempt to destroy him, a Spirit was always about him, which whispered that Better Times would come! He thought, with Hen. IV. of France, that in every pressing danger to turn back was certain destruction; and that the only path, in which there was a chance of safety, was FORWARD!

He had now entered his 48.th year, (1810). A new state of things opened upon him; and another stage of life. By the death of his elder Brother, without issue, in Oct. 1807; aet. 59; and of his Mother, in Dec. 1809, aet, 82, he had become the representative of the rights of his family, some of which with respect to blood have been the subject of this Compilation; but a part only have been the subject, because he has confined himself strictly to the limits of its title *Ataviae Regiae*: and of others of which, such as the Claims to an Ancient Barony, this Work is not the proper place for the discussion.

He has already given a brief and hasty sketch of the impressions and colours of his mind during the perilous passage of the last long period of his life. A retrospect sometimes varies the hues and the shapes of the objects. The important and the unimportant take their true places; and the calmness of reflection shews errors, which at the moment were invisible. A retrospect in this case might afford many salutary lessons; but it is difficult to enter on it publicly without a breach of delicacy and good taste. — Whatever implicates in it the discussion of the details of property, or of individual conduct connected with it, touches upon things, which are in every sense, as well as in name, private concerns. Gibbon has in his Own Memoirs, if the Compiler recollects rightly, well deprecated such details. Something, however, the present epoch of the Compiler's life demands to be said.

The reader may enquire, on what pretensions this person ventured, while a younger Brother, to live in the character of an independent Country-Gentleman, abandoning an honourable profession; and considering his time and his studies at the command of his choice, whether of taste, or of caprice! The reader may ask this question from an harmless curiosity. But there were others, who took upon themselves not to ask, but to decide the question, upon the basest motives, and from the most envious and vindictive passions!

There are many cases, in which this question might be repelled with silent contempt or indignation! There are circumstances in the present case, which if they do not make the notice of the question absolutely imperative, yet render it at least very difficult, and perhaps unwise, to pass it by. Though a younger Brother, it did happen that his property entitled him to indulge the independent station of life he adopted! — By his marriage settlement this accrued to him: But more! by the aid of his Mother he was enabled to purchase what he may venture to call not small estates! He speaks of aid, over and above the portion paid him as a younger brother: but this extra aid, it must be remembered, was only a loan: and repaid, with all arrears of interest, to his mother's Executor, in rigid fulfilment of the provisions of a Will, drawn up by lawyers, two months before she had completed her 81.st year.

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This jealousy and hatred of the independence of a younger Brother, aggravated by the incongeniality of his pursuits, and the reserve of his manners, was not confined to neighbouring Squires, and unallied neighbours! It required circumspection; anxious care; cold prudence; incessant management; temper; and disguise, to counteract the extensive and sleepless operation of these base Passions. Never was there a man less calculated by Nature and habits to defeat them! — He could endure with fortitude! To contend with such a dishonourable mode of warfare, was quite beyond him! — Trusting; sanguine; hoping, without reason for hope; not seriously believing that any one could deliberately betray his faith; not gravely thinking that long deep schemes of projected dishonesty and malversation could be carried on; lost in the creations of his own fancy, when he ought to have been watching those, who were laying their snares of plunder, he suffered the puny wretches to draw chains round him, which a lion could not have broke! — Angry for a moment; and never concealing his anger; then calming as suddenly, and utterly forgetful of its very cause, he at once incurred the blame and the injury from those, who, while they met the anger under the disguise of smiles, secretly plotted and executed their revenge! He threatened resentment: others practised it! He spoke violent things: others did them! In the same manner, while they plundered, they appeared the innocent: — they enjoyed at once the spoil, and the good name! — They never rebutted his arguments; they recieved them in silence; and then went home; and behind his back misrepresented and counteracted them!

A person so formed, whether it arose from Nature, or from habit, or, (as it really did,) from both combined, was an ill match in worldly concerns with those who were eagerly opposed to him. If they had no other advantages but those which they possessed at the commencement, these were sufficiently powerful. But such a mode of proceeding « vires acquirit eundo: » while they are strengthened, he is weakened. He may be simple; unostentatious; self-denying; patient of privations: yet all will not avail: the power of extortion augments with its frequency, and its extent: the want of firmness to cope with petty injustice, when it is easily repelled, will scarcely be able to resist it when augmented both in audacity and strength! The

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great mind may escape from the poignancy of its sufferings, while inebriated by the oblivious cup of Imagination. But the cunning enemy cares not for that: he surveys with bloated and demoniac glory the size and power of the chains that he has forged: and he knows that spirit cannot break corporeal bonds! He smiles with the serpent's wisdom: and the more his victim writhes, the more he is delighted! He has every thing his own way. While he enjoys all that injustice and turpitude can give, he at the same time has the satisfaction of an excellent reputation: he is called a man of good sense, prudence, correct morals, and just principles! « *Videri, non esse:* » is his secret motto. He says in the privacy of his heart to the familiar, whom he dares to trust, « *Let a man keep up appearances; and he may do, as he will!* » What says the Being of intellectual ambition to this? Conscious of generous and sublime sentiments, he scorns to wear a veil before his mind; and becomes a victim to the intriguer; the sycophant; the pretender; and the liar!

Where then is the guard against these dangers? Is it compatible with the encouragement of the faculties which have produced them? — The guard is in the adoption of some part at least of the enemy's weapons! At what sacrifice this may be gained, it is scarce possible to estimate. The cost will vary in different dispositions from a diversity of ingredients, which cannot be analysed!

But the question is not, whether it is possible to unite opposite advantages, (which, perhaps, may be possible;) but whether the absence of this union is a crime; or moral fault! Whoever has a natural sagacity long exercised in the study of human life, will admit that this union is very desirable. The man of habits of abstract intellect has enemies too numerous to be trifled with: too numerous and powerful to be allowed advantages given by voluntary carelessness. The weapons of the world are already sufficiently in the enemies' hands: he must not add to their quantity and strength, as if his pre-eminence could triumph over them! A cold economy a total freedom from the smallest obligation; the most perfect emancipation from any one's mercy, are with him ingredients of happiness, and perhaps of existence, not to be dispensed with! —

He generally learns this too late. He thinks that, as he would do,

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so he shall be done by! — He despises money; and he imagines that others care as little about it as himself! So they talk while it is in his hands: when it comes into their own, they use a different language; and shew a different conduct! What aggravated baseness — to rob another; and then, if they can but make him poor, to calumniate, and despise him for poverty!

It is unquestionable that a disregard of Wealth discovers a surprising ignorance of the world! But ignorance of the world is often combined, with the most brilliant and powerful talents! Great talents, naturally, and when not forced downward by necessity, rise above this petty and base knowlege! They have no sympathy with its tricks; they have no suspicions of its meannesses!

It is an incident to genius to grasp at ends: and too much to neglect an attention to the detail of means! This is an imperfection: but not a crime! But does Genius always grasp at ends, without regard to means? Can it be truly asserted, that Genius is always unsuccessful? — It may happen otherwise! — Some lucky counteracting circumstances; some diversity in the apportionment of the mental and moral ingredients; some propitious absence of the pressure of the usual snares, may leave Genius to its own operations, undamped by worldly adversity! But what does history teach us in most of the splendid instances of intellectual preeminence? Look at Dante, Tasso, Spenser, Bacon, Milton, Otway, Collins, Chatterton, Burns! —

At the stage of life, at which the Compiler had now arrived, his eldest son had at the same time, in right of his maternal descent, entered into the possession of a most beautiful seat and highly-conditioned estate surroundig it, four miles East of Canterbury. The combination of property had now become very considerable. But a heavy jointure, some cruel and most unjust negligences in the provisions of settlements, and other disadvantages springing out of the evils and injuries of a former epoch, were still destined to cloud prosperity; and enchain power.

The long Claim to an ancient Peerage, though hitherto defeated, (after thirteen years investigation before a Committee of Privileges,) in a way, that must excite the wonder of posterity, had brought augmented envy, pre-

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judices, and ill-will. Neighbours, dismayed at the expectation of seeing a remote younger Branch thus exalted above them, pursued those, on whom these Claims had fallen, with a ceaseless desire to debase them.

If it was not the Compiler's fate to enjoy ease, it was his nature to cherish an undaunted spirit. It was his destiny at a period, when he ought, as he conceived, to have had a seat in the Upper House, to be elected to the House of Commons in the new Parliament chosen in Oct. 1812. He sat there for six years of a very busy and eventful period; and took his share in the various business, which was agitated at that period with great patience and anxiety if not with much splendor. In domestic legislation, the Catholic Question, the Corn Laws; and the Poor Laws, all formed subjects of severe and prolonged discussion. In the last especially, he took an early and leading part. There was another subject of litigation, inferior in importance to these, but not trifling in its effects, which engaged his earnest and repeated exertions. If literature be of importance, the laws of Copyright cannot be insignificant. In securing to an author the profits of his own labour, that species of property, which is of all others the most honourable, a benefit is achieved, which perhaps the intellectual part of posterity will know how to appreciate. He could not attain all he asked; but he had the gratification of setting the public mind right on the subject: and perhaps future authors may think that in securing them the property of their own brain for the whole period beyond 28 years to which their lives may be extended, they owe him some slight sense of gratitude.

There are those, who will ask, what this anxious Narration has to do with the Volume, to which it is annexed? The Compiler answers, that his ideas of the value of high descent do not confine it to the power of borrowed lustre! If this lustre does not draw forth congenial exertions from the individual himself, to act in combination with it, it only operates to shew his insignificance in broader colours. In what way this stimulus should work, must depend on various circumstances of natural endowment and accidental station!

The opinions of the mass of mankind with regard to Birth are so capricious, inconsistent, and irrational that it is scarcely possible to put

them in a form sufficiently fixed for confutation. They are " every thing by fits; and nothing long: " — they are mere momentary ideas, taking opposite forms, almost in the same breath, as passion and prejudice direct them: they give this advantage, and deny it; confer it, where it belongs not; refuse it, where it is due; bow to it with servile meanness; insult it with brutal ferocity; set up riches, in opposition to it, where they are not joined; deny all regard to the combination, where it exists; bear with follies, that obscure it: depreciate merits, that set it off!

But these are the arts, by which human malignity endeavours to level Eminence, and to reconcile itself to its own defects! Are we to be duped into foregoing the credit of just and honourable pretensions by base manoeuvres of this sort? Let him, who has these pretensions, calmly recollect, if the malignant ever in any case, where he could raise the real or supposed superiority of another on the very same grounds, neglected to insult and oppress him by the preference given to the other on that account!

Whether the Compiler has indulged a more than ordinary sensitiveness to that disposition to censure, to which all are disposed, he will not enquire. He believes, that from accidental causes, apart from peculiar and individual ill-will, he has been extraordinarily subjected to misrepresentation and prejudice. Among the first of these causes were the claims to a Peerage by a remote collateral descent, already alluded to. Had not this been long contested, the petty passions, to which it gave rise, would soon have been crushed by certainty; but suspense kept the hope of Envy constantly alive; and enabled her to work on an extended and varied scale. Every improbable lie of detraction, and degradation, was generated, spread; and gladly received. This perhaps has inflamed, even to disease, the desire of setting himself right with the world; and of incurring the hazard of a seeming ostentation in Egotism.

When the mind is once bent upon a subject, how often it goes far beyond its first intentions! To the foul and absurd insinuations, that these pretensions to a Peerage had fallen on an obscure and unqualified Branch, the humblest tempers might have been stimulated, when the truth justified them, to a display, in answer, which might otherwise have seemed obtrusive. From mere defense, thus urged by necessity, the mind takes fire; and

discovering its strength, commences to advance. Such, in part at least, has been the Compiler's case. He has been irritated into these researches; and the consequent relation of them.

It was lucky for his purpose, that these deductions were to be found in the records of General History. They are facts, which no one can deny; and every one can easily verify. Every Nation furnishes works, in which they are told; and by which any falsification, or even error, would be immediately detected. The proof of the Story of Private Families, however high their rank, is out of the reach of the examination of the general reader; and he, who chooses to be sceptical, may take advantage of the doubts, which have been generated by the spurious Genealogies obtruded on the Public under the veil of this difficulty, to throw them on the well-proved! — But, in Sovereign Houses of historical notoriety, where no such difficulty occurs, the Sceptic is stripped of this pretence.

At the same time, in answering the allegations of this perverse and irrelevant objection, the Compiler protests against the supposition, that he admits that, if these allegations had been true, they would have had the smallest concern with the purpose to which the objection was applied. The question of the descent from a single ancestor, to whom the admitted heirship gives a particular right of inheritance, must be determined by the truth of that insulated fact. No poverty, nor meanness of immediate, or long successive alliances, can divest a fallen descendant from the rights of heirship to a more exalted ancestor. Of all the grounds of doubt, that can be conceived, of the truth of a descent, poverty seems the most extraordinary. In a country, where primogeniture is established, younger sons are generally ill-provided for. Look at the operation of a consciousness of birth upon the most amiable and most noble minds! Is it not the most adverse to the attainment of wealth? Will any effort be made, till the necessity of a rebound comes? And then, perhaps, all strength and elasticity are gone! Opportunities are lost: alliances are too remote to be of use; and a broken spirit throws off the remembrance of what is only a reproach! It is probable, that there exist in the lowest ranks of Society persons entitled to high honours, who know not their descent!

The following Tables will prove, that the Person on whom the

claims alluded to fell, could boast a descent, (exclusive of that by which the Claim accrued,) such as very few families, in Europe, however exalted their station, can pretend to! Of which of the greater Sovereign Houses is not the blood here partaken? From what a large portion of the ancient Princely Nobles and illustrious Feudal Chiefs the lineage is traced! Yet these Tables omit all of the splendid English blood, except that small part, which carries down the Ataviae Regiae! This English Blood embraces almost all the original great Anglo-Norman Earls; — the Earls of Chester, Surry, Sussex, Gloucester, Huntingdon, Norfolk, etc. etc. besides a large portion of the early Baronage.

Never yet did the Compiler use these pretensions of Birth for the purposes of arrogance and insult! They have been merely brought forward in self-defence! D.^r Johnson has pronounced that defensive pride is justifiable. The insolence of many of our modern Nobles, it will be admitted, is sufficiently ridiculous! The swelling affectation of superiority, the airs of blind conceit in them, are perhaps too contemptible for exposure! If the reasons for the haughty importance they assume are demanded, they either smile in scorn, as if they were too mighty to give reasons; or, if they are blessed with a little light of understanding, and ingenuity, they vary the grounds of their pretensions according to the deficiencies of their auditors! They rely alternately on rank, wealth, birth, personal merit! If of late date, and recent origin, they boast of the superiority of him who has the energy to gain honours, over the degenerate descendant who inherits them without any merit of his own! And in this way they ring the changes; always setting up what they have; and decrying what they have not!

It will be observed, that to attempt to convince Beings so irrational and unprincipled is an idle waste of time! Is not the secret consciousness a sufficient ground of complacency?

But there are intermediate persons, who are the dupes of these interested detractors, and are capable of being set right by clear instruction.

In this age of Charlatanism it is true, that He, who attempts to gain distinction by deserving it, has an Herculean and almost vain labour! There is no one walk, in which false pretensions are not more likely to succeed than those which are just.

XIII

It cannot be believed, that nature is more profuse of her gifts to the highly-born, than to those of obscure condition! But if the first happen fortunately to be endowed with the nobler qualities of the intellect and the heart, is no additional ornament derived from the reflected lustre of historical ancestry?

The possession of inherited distinction is, it may be admitted, apt to make us rest content with what has been transmitted to us, rather than to act as a stimulus to our own exertions! When they concur, do they not form a light of double brilliance?

But what are the qualities and labours, which generous reason and enlightened taste agree to consecrate as worthy permanent regard and honourable remembrance? Among these, He, who in spite of Sorrow, Adversity, and Detraction, has steadily pursued the paths of Literature; whose business it is

„ To wake the soul by tender strokes of Art;

„ To raise the genius, and to mend the heart; „

may hope that he has not rested on a vain reliance of the value of the reflected honours of Birth!

That some regard is due to Birth, the sentiments and feelings of all Nations, at every period of society, attest. That it is no counterbalance to vice, or folly, or baseness, has been already admitted.

To those, who are ignorant of the blood that flows in their veins (); or who know not how to appreciate it; or who are insensible to the responsibility, which it attaches to them, it is as if it were not: it is, like the diamond buried in the quarry, dark and worthless.*

(*) LEONARD ARETIN in Epist. 7. of his *Fourth Book of Epistles* writes thus:

„ Miratur amicus tuus, seu potius quaerit, si Ciceronis genus in Tullium Regem Volscorum, uti ego in Vita ejus perscripsi, referabatur, cur aut Salustius humanitatem generis illi objecit, aut ipse Cicero respondens hanc originis suae excellentiam conticuerit. Nam ignorasse quidem sui generis primordia, virum omnium doctissimum, et antiquitatis curiosissimum, verisimile non est, etc. „

XIV

„ To prove your descent from Kings and Princes, what is it „ — says the cold censurer, “ but to shew that you derive your blood from men stained with follies, cruelties, oppressions, and murders? Look at the history of France: look at the history of England! do not these annals exemplify the remark? „

Would the history of the Obscure be more free from crimes, if it could be known? Or may not absence of temptation have preserved them from similar stains? Or would they be found to have equally redeeming virtues?

How far the qualities of the Mind and Heart are inheritable with those of the Body, is a dark and difficult question. That they often have been inherited, is a fact, that cannot be denied.

On the other hand some of the men of the greatest genius and virtue have sprung of a lineage utterly humble, or undistinguished.

But whatever sentiments the Compiler may have entertained in favour of Birth; however his fancy may have been pleased with the array of ancestors who have filled a distinguished place in the pages of History, He is often almost inclined to abandon any pretensions that may be derived from it, when he maturely reflects, that he possesses it only in common with some of the most foolish and contemptible of mankind!

He has acknowledged that Nature bestows her best gifts without reference to ancestry, or rank, or wealth: and that it is in the intellectual and moral qualities, and in the virtues of the Mind and the Heart, that the only just preeminence consists.

Admitting this, the question will next arise, what are genius, and what is virtue? The world are perpetually differing from each other concerning them; and see the same productions, and the same conduct, in the most opposite lights. If this consideration ought to suppress a high degree of presumption and confidence, it ought also to remove a palsying fear, and morbid dread of censure and criticism.

He, who endeavours to purify his mind by constant meditation, and unwearied research after moral truths, is negligent of his duty, if he neglects to record as much as he can of the results of his Enquiries. It is sad that they should all die with him; and be, as if they had never been!

XV

Campbell, in his Character of Beattie, speaking of the poet's hero, young Edwin, says happily that „ instead of mingling with the troubles, which deface the Creation, he only existed to make his thoughts the mirror of its beauty and magnificence (). „*

But it is time to conclude: and this conclusion shall be made by a quotation from Petrarch's Epistles:

*„ Magnas partes temporum rure ago; nunc etiam, ut semper solitudinis appetens, et quietis; lego, scribo, cogito; haec delectatio mea est; quae mihi semper ab adolescentia mea fuit. Mirum tam jugi studio, tam pauca tanto in tempore didicisse (**). „*

(*) British Poets, Vol. VII.

(**) Senil. Lib. XIII. Epist. VII.

ATAVIÆ REGIÆ.

TABLE I.

NORMANDY.

HUSBAND

WIFE

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 William I. the Conqueror, King of England ob. 1087. | 2 Mathilde, da. of Baudouin V. Earl of Flanders. |
| 3 Hen. I. K. of E. ob. 1135. | 4 Mathilde, d. of Malcolm, K. of Scotland. ob. 1118. |

Mathilde, daughter and heir,
married Geoffrey Plantagenet,
Earl of Anjou.

TABLE II.

PLANTAGENET.

HUSBAND

WIFE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5 Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou. ob. 1151. | 6 Mathilde, da. and heir of Hen. I. King of Engl. ob. 1167. widow of the Emp. Hen. V. |
| 7 Hen. II. King of England. ob. 1189. | 8 Eleonore, da. and h. of W. Duke of Aquitaine and Guienne. ob. 1202. |
| 9 Iohn, K. of Engl. ob. 1216. | 10 Isabel, da. of Aimar, Co. d'Angoulême. ob. 1245. |
| 11 Hen. III. K. of E. ob. 1272. | 12 Eleonore, da. and coh. of Raymond Berenger, Earl of Provence. ob. 1290. |
| 13 Edw. I. K. of E. ob. 1307. | 14 Eleonore, da. of Ferdinand III. K. of Castille. ob. 1290. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 15 Edw. II. K. of E. ob. 1327. | 16 Isabel, da. of Philip, <i>le Bel</i> , King of France. ob 1357. |
| 17 Edw. III. K. of E. ob. 1377. | 18 Philippa, da. and coh. of John d'Avennes, Earl of Hainault and Holland. ob. 1369. |
| 19 Edmund, Duke of York, 4. th son. ob. 1402. | 20 Isabel, da. and coh. of Peter, the Cruel, King of Castille. ob. 1394. |
| 21 Richard, D. of York. ob. 1415. | 22 Anne da. and h. of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, son of Philippa, da. and h. of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. ob. |
| 23 Richard, D. of York, ob. 1460. | 24 Cecile Nevile, da. of the Earl of Westmoreland. |
| 25 Edw. IV. King of England. ob. 1483. | 26 Elizabeth Widvile, da. of Richard, Earl Rivers, by Isabella of Luxembourg. ob. 1488. |

Elizabeth, da. and heir
of K. Edw. IV.
married K. Hen. VII. (*Tudor*)

TABLE III.

TUDOR

- | | |
|---|---|
| 27 Hen. VII. (<i>Tudor</i>) son of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, by Margaret Beaufort, and grandson of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, da. of Char. VI. King of France. ob. 1509. | 28 Elizabeth, of York, da and heir of K. Edw. IV. ob. 1503. |
|---|---|

Mary, youngest daughter,
widow of Louis XII. K. of Fr.
remarried Charles Brandon,
Duke of Suffolk.

TABLE IV.

BRANDON.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 29 Charles Brandon, of Suffolk. ob.
1545. | 30 Mary, da of Hen. VII. King of
Engl. ob. 1533. |
|--|---|

Eleonore, da. and coh.
married
Hen. Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

TABLE V.

CLIFFORD.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 31 Hen. Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. | 32 Eleonore, da. and coh. of Charles
Brandon, D. of Suffolk. ob. 1570. |
|---------------------------------------|---|

Margaret Clifford, da. and heir to her mother,
married
Hen. Stanley, Earl of Derby.

TABLE VI.

STANLEY.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 33 Hen. Stanley, Earl of Derby. | 34 Margaret, da. of Hen. Clifford,
Earl of Cumberland. ob. 1596. |
|---------------------------------|---|

- 35 Ferdinando Stanley, Earl of Derby. 36 Alice, da. of Sir Iohn Spencer,
of Althorp K.^t remarried Lord
Chancellor Egerton.

Lady Frances Stanley, da. and coh.
married
Iohn Egerton, 1.st Earl of Bridgewater.

TABLE VII.

EGERTON.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 37 Iohn Egerton, 1. st Earl of Bridge-
water. | 38 Lady Frances Stanley, da and
coh. of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby |
| 39 Iohn, 2. ^d Earl of Bridgewater. | 40 Lady Eliz. Cavendish, da. of W. ^m
Duke of Newcastle. |
| 41 Hon. Tho. Egerton, of Tatton
Park, Cheshire, 3. ^d son. ob. 1685. | 42 Hesther, da. of Sir Iohn Busby,
of Addington, Co. Bucks, K. ^t
by Iudith, da. and coh. of Sir W. ^m
Manwaring, K. ^t ob. 1724. |
| 43 W. ^m Egerton, L. L. D. Preb. of
Canterbury, Chancellor of Here-
ford; Rector of Penshurst. etc.
ob. 1738. | 44 Anne da. of Sir Francis Head,
B. ^t ob. 1778. |

Iemima da. and coheir,
married
Edward Brydges, Esq.

TABLE VIII.

BRYDGES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 45 Edward Brydges, of Wootton,
Kent, Esq. ob. 1780. aet. 69. | 46 Jemima Egerton, da. and coh. of
W. ^m Egerton, L. L. D. ob. Dec.
1809, aet. 82. |
| Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. born
Nov. 30. 1762. | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <p>1 Elizabeth, neice of Thomas Barrett,
Esq. of Lee Priory, near Canter-
bury, 1.st wife.</p> <p>2 Mary Robinson, neice of Matthew,
Lord Rokeby, 2.^d wife.</p> </div> |

Thomas Barrett Brydges, 1.st son, by first wife,
heir to his uncle Th.^s Barrett of Lee Priory:
and Captain British Grenadier Guards: has
taken the name of Barrett. Born June 20. 1789.

TABLE IX.

SCOTLAND.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 47 Duncan I. King of Scotland. | 48 |
| 49 Malcolm, III. K. of Scotl. ob. 1093.
See Table I. N. 4. | 50 Margaret, great-granddaughter of
Edmund II. <i>Cote-de-Fer</i> , King of
England. |
| 51 David I. K. of Scotl. ob. 1153. | 52 Mathilde, da. of Waltheof, Earl of
Northumberland and Huntingdon. |
| 53 Hen. Earl of Huntingdon. | 54 Ada, da. of W. Earl Warren. |
| 53* David, Earl of Huntingdon, 3. ^d son | 54* Mathilde, da. and coh. of Ralph,
Earl of Chester. See Table CV.
N. 1045. |

TABLE X.

ANJOU.

55 Geoffroi Ferole, Comte de Chateau-Landon, ou de Gatinais.	56
57 Geoffroi Ferréol, Co. de Chateau-Landon.	58 Hildegarde, da. of Foulk III. <i>Nerra</i> , Earl of Anjou.
59 Foulk, Earl of Anjou. ob. 1142.	60 Ermentrude, da. and h. of Helie, Comte de Maine.
Geoffroy Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou. ob. 1151.	Mathilde, da. and h. of Hen. I. K. of England.
Hen. II. K. of Engl. son of Geoffrey (see Table II. N. 7.).	

TABLE XI.

AQUITAINE.

61 Bernard I. Comte de Poitou.	62
63 Bernard II. Co. de Poitiers.	64
65 Rainulf II. Co. de Poitiers.	66
67 Ebles, <i>Manzer</i> , Co. de Poitiers.	68 Adele, da. of Edw. K. of Engl.
69 Guill. I. Comte de Poitiers, Duc d'Aquitaine. ob. 963.	70 Gerloc, da. of Rollo, Duke of Normandy.
71 Guill. II. Comte de Poitiers, Duc d'Aquitaine.	72 Emme, da. of Thibaut, <i>Le Tricheur</i> , Comte de Blois: Vivant 1004; a widow.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>73 Guill. III. <i>Le Grand</i>, Comte de Poitiers, D. d'Aquitaine: a great cultivator of Letters. ob. 1030.</p> <p>75 Guill. IV. (<i>Gui-Geoffroi</i>) Comte de Poitiers, D. d'Aquitaine.</p> <p>77 Guill. VII. Duc d'Aquitaine, « <i>Bon Troubadour, bon chevalier d'armes, et courut long-tems le monde pour tromper les dames</i> ».</p> <p>79 Guill. VIII. Duc d'Aquitaine ob. 1137.</p> | <p>74 Agnes da. of Otto-Guillaume, Comte de Bourgogne.</p> <p>76 Aldearde, da. of Rob. I. Duc de Bourgogne.</p> <p>78 Philippe, only da. of Guill. IV. Comte de Tholouse.</p> <p>80 Aenor, sister du Vicomte de Chatelleraut.</p> |
|---|---|

Eleonore of Aquitaine, da. and heir,
married
Hen. II. K. of England.
see Table II. N.º 8.

TABLE XII.

ANGOULEME.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>81 Bernard, Comte de Perigord.</p> <p>83 Arnoud, <i>le Butard</i>, Comte d'Angouleme ob. 1001.</p> <p>85 Guill. II. <i>Taillefer</i>, Co. d'Angouleme.</p> <p>87 Geoffroi, <i>Taillefer</i>, Co. d'Angouleme.</p> <p>89 Foulk, Comte d'Angouleme viv. 1089.</p> <p>91 Guill. <i>Taillefer</i>, III. Co. d'Angouleme ob. 1118.</p> | <p>82</p> <p>84</p> <p>86</p> <p>88</p> <p>90 Condo, da. of Ounormau Vagena.</p> <p>92 Vitapoi, da. et h. of Amanieu, Seign. de Benauges, et Saint-Macaire.</p> |
|--|---|

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 93 | Wulgrin II. Co. d' Angouleme. ob.
1140. | 94 | Ponce de la Marche, da of Roger
de Montgomery, et d' Almodi,
de la Marche. |
| 95 | Guill. IV. Comte d' Angouleme.
ob. 1176. | 96 | Marguerite, da. of Raymond I.
Vicomte de Turenne. |
| 97 | Aimar, Co. d' Angouleme. | 98 | Alix, da. of Peter de Courtenai,
grandson of K. Louis, <i>le Gros</i> . |

M. Mathilde, and heir,
married
John, K. of England.
see Table II. N.^o 10.

TABLE XIII.

PROVENCE.

- | | | | |
|------|---|-----|--|
| 99 | Wifrid, <i>le Velu</i> , Seign. de Bar-
celonne. | 100 | Gunedilde |
| 101 | Sunifred, Comte d' Urgel, fl. 864. | 102 | |
| 103 | Borrel, Co. d' Urgel. ob. 993. | 104 | |
| 105 | Raymond Borel, Co. de Barcelonne.
ob. 1026. | 106 | Ermesinde Countesse de Carcas-
sone. |
| 107 | Raymond II. Co. de Barcelonne,
ob. 1043. | 108 | Sancie |
| 109 | Raymond Berenger, Co. de Bar-
celonne. ob. 1086. | 110 | Adalmodis de la Marche. |
| 111. | Raymond Berenger II. Co. de
Barcelonne, ob. 1097. | 112 | Maud, da. of Guiscard, Duke of
Apulia. |
| 113 | Raymond Berenger III. Co. de
Barcelonne, et de Provence. | 114 | Douce, da. and h. of Gilbert,
Vicomte de Gevandan, by Ger-
berge da. of Geffrey I. Comte
de Provence. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>115 Raymond Berenger IV. (2.^d son,) Comte de Provence. ob. 1162.</p> <p>117 Alfonso II. King of Aragon, Co. de Barcelonne, et de Provence.
 <i>" Il protégée les Troubadours,
 " et fit lui meme plusieurs vers
 " en langue provencale. "</i> ob. 1196.</p> <p>119 Raymond Berenger IV. Comte de Provence. ob. 1245. <i>" La Cour de ce Prince fut la centre de la politesse, qui de la se repandit dans toute la Provence, et les pays voisins. "</i></p> | <p>116 Petronil da. and h. of Ramire, <i>le Moine</i>, King of Aragon, and of Agnes of Aquitaine.</p> <p>118 Sancier, da. of Alfonso VIII. King of Castille.</p> <p>120 Beatrice, da. of Thomas, Comte de Savoie. ob. 1266.</p> |
|---|---|

Eleonore da. and coheir,
 married
 Hen. III. K. of England,
 See Table II. N.^o 12.

TABLE XIV.

CASTILLE, AND LEON.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>121 Raimond, Comte de Galice, son of Guill. <i>le Grand</i>, Comte de Bourgogne.</p> <p>123 Alfonse-Raimond VIII. King of Castille and Leon. ob. 1157.</p> <p>125 Ferdinand II. (2.^d son) King of Leon. ob. 1188.</p> <p>127 Alfonse IX. K. of Leon. ob. 1230.</p> | <p>122 Urraque, da. and heir of Alfonse VI. <i>le Valiant</i>, King of Leon. ob. 1126.</p> <p>124 Berengere, da. of Raimond-Berengere III. Comte de Barcelonne ob. 1146.</p> <p>126 Urraque, da. of Alfonse I. K. of Portugal.</p> <p>128 Berengere, da. of Alfonse III. K. of Castille.</p> |
|--|--|

- | | |
|--|---|
| 129 Ferdinand III. <i>le Saint</i> , K. of
Castille and Leon. | 130 Jane, da. of Simon, Comte de
Ponthieu; 2. ^d wife. |
|--|---|

Eleonore, da. of this 2.^d wife,
married
Edw. I. K. of England.
See Table II. N.^o 14.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 132 Alfonse X. <i>l' Astrologue</i> , King
of Castille and Leon. (son of
Ferd. III. <i>le Saint</i> , and Beatrix).
ob 1284. | 131 Beatrice, da. of Philip of Swabia,
Emp. of Germany, first wife of
Ferdinand III. <i>le Saint</i> , King of
Leon, and Castille. |
| 134 Sanche IV. K. of Castille and
Leon. ob. 1295. | 133 Yolande, da. of Jaq. I. K. of
Aragon. Ob. 1300. |
| 136 Ferdinand IV. K. of Castille, and
Leon. Ob. 1312. | 135 Marie de Molina. |
| 138 Alfonse XI. K. of Castille and
Leon. ob. 1350. | 137 Constance, da. of Denis, King of
Portugal. ob. 1313. |
| 140 Peter, the Cruel, K. of Castille
and Leon, ob. 1369. | 139 Marie, da. of Alfonse IV. K. of
Portugal. ob. 1356. |
| | 141 Marie Padilla, <i>by some called his
concubine.</i> |

Isabel, da. and coh.
married
Edmund Plantagenet, Duke of York.
See Table II. N.^o 20.

TABLE XV.

FRANCE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>142 Hugh Capet, King of France ob.
996.</p> <p>144 Robert II. K. of France. ob. 1033.</p> <p>146 Hen. I. K. of France. ob. 1060.</p> <p>148 Philip I. K. of Fr. ob. 1108.</p> <p>150 Louis VI. <i>le Gros</i>, K. of Fr. ob.
1137.</p> <p>152 Louis VII, <i>le Jeune</i>, K. of Fr.
ob. 1160.</p> <p>154 Philip II. <i>Auguste</i>, K. of Fr. ob.
1223.</p> <p>156 Louis VIII, <i>le Lion</i>, K. of Fr.
ob. 1226.</p> <p>158 Louis IX, <i>le Saint</i>, K. of Fr.
ob. 1270.</p> <p>160 Philip III. <i>le Hardi</i>, K. of Fr.
ob. 1285.</p> <p>162 Philip IV. <i>le Bel</i>, K. of Fr. ob.
1314.</p> | <p>143</p> <p>145 Constance, da. of Guillaume,
<i>Taillefer</i>, Comte de Toulouse.</p> <p>147 Anne, da. of Jaroslaw, Duke of
Russia.</p> <p>149 Berthe, da. of Florent I. Comte
de Hollande.</p> <p>151 Adelaide, da. of Humbert II. Co.
de Maurienne, ou Savoie.</p> <p>153 Alix, da. of Thibaud, <i>le Grand</i>,
Comte de Champagne.</p> <p>155 Isabel, da. of Baudouin V. Co.
de Hainault.</p> <p>157 Blanche, da. of Alfonse IX. King
of Castille.</p> <p>159 Margaret, da. and cob. of Raymond
Berenger, Comte de Provence.</p> <p>161 Isabel, da. of Jaq. I. K. of Aragon.
ob. 1271.</p> <p>163 Jane, Queen of Navarre, da. and
heir of Hen. King of Navarre,
Comte de Champagne. ob. 1305.</p> |
|--|---|

Isabel of France -
married
Edw. II. K. of England.
see Table II. N.º 16.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 164 Charles <i>de Valois</i> , (brother of
Phil. IV. <i>le Bel</i> ,) ob. 1325. | 165 Marie, da. of Charles, <i>le Boiteux</i> ,
Comte d'Anjou-Sicile. |
| 166 Philip. VI. <i>de Valois</i> , King of
France. ob. 1350. | 167 Jane, da. of Rob. II. Duke of
Burgundy. ob. 1349. |
| 168 John II, <i>le Bon</i> , K. of Fr. ob.
1364. | 169 Bonne, da. of John de Luxem-
bourg, K. of Bohemia. ob. 1349. |
| 170 Charles V. <i>le Sage</i> , K. of Fr. ob.
1380. | 171 Jane, da. of Peter I. Duke of
Bourbon. ob. 1378. |
| 172 Charles VI. K. of Fr. ob. 1421. | 173 Isabel of Bavaria, da. of Stephen,
Duke of Bavaria. |

Catherine, widow of Hen. V. K. of England,
married
Owen Tudor, Grandf. of Hen. VII.
see Table II. N.º 27.

TABLE XVI.

FLANDERS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 174 Bandouin, <i>Bras-de-Fer</i> , Earl of
Flanders. ob. 869. | 175 Judith, da. of Charles <i>le Chauve</i> ,
K. of France. |
| 176 Baudouin II. <i>le Chauve</i> , Earl of
Flanders. ob. 918. | 177 Elstrude, da. of Alfred, K. of
Engl. ob. 929. |
| 178 Arnoul I, <i>le vieux</i> , Earl of Fland.
ob. 965. | 179 Alix, da. of Herbert II, Comte
de Vermandois. |
| 180 Baudouin, ob. 962. vitâ patris. | 181 Matilde, da. of Herman Billiing
D. de Saxe. |
| 182 Arnoul II. <i>le Jeune</i> , Earl of
Flanders. ob. 988. | 183 Rosalie, da. of Berenger, King of
Italy. |
| 184 Baldouin IV. <i>le Barbu</i> , Earl of
Flanders. ob. 1036. | 185 Ogive, da. of Frederic, Comte
de Luxembourg. ob. 1030. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 186 Baldouin V. <i>de Lille</i> , Earl of Flanders. ob. 1067. | 187 Adele, da. of Robert, King of France. ob. 1071. |
| 188 Bandouin VI. <i>de Mons</i> , Earl of Flanders. ob. 1070. | 189 Richilde, da. and heir of Rainier V. Comte de Hainault. ob. 1087. |
| 190 Baudouin II. <i>de Jerusalem</i> , (2. son of Baldouin <i>de Mons</i> ,) Earl of Hainault, in right of his mother. | 191 Ide, da. of Hen. II. Comte de Louvain. ob. 1139. |
| 192 Baudouin III. Earl of Hainault, ob. 1120. | 193 Yolande, da. of Gerard de Wassembourg, Comte de Gueldre. |
| 194 Baudouin IV, <i>le Batisseur</i> , Earl of Hainault, ob. 1171. | 195 Ermessinde, da. of Godefroi, Comte de Namur. ob. 1195. |
| 196 Baudouin V. <i>le Courageux</i> , Earl of Hainault. ob. 1195. | 197 Margaret, da. of Thierry d'Alsace, Earl of Flanders, by Gertrude, da. of Rob. le Frison, Earl of Flanders, brother of Baudouin VI. Earl of Flanders. ob. 1194. |
| 198 Baudouin VI, Earl of Hainault, became also Earl of Flanders, in right of his mother. — Emperor of Constantinople. ob. 1206. | 199 Marie, da. of Hen. <i>le liberal</i> , Comte de Champagne. ob. 1204. |

Margaret, daughter and coheir,
married

- 1 Bouchard d'Avenes. Marriage dissolved.
- 2 Guillaume de Dampierre.

TABLE XVII.

FLANDERS II.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 200 Rob. <i>le Frison</i> (2. ^d son of Baudouin V. Earl of Flanders) became Earl of Flanders, by usurpation from his nephew Arnoul. ob. 1093. | 201 Gertrude, da. of Bernard II. Duc de Saxe, widow of Thierry IV. Comte de Holland. |
|--|--|

Margaret, da. and heir to her brother,
 married
 1 Hen. III. Comte de Louvaine.
 2 Thierry II. Duc de Lorraine.

TABLE XVIII.

FLANDERS D'ALSACE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 202 Gerard, Comte en Alsace. | 203 Hadwige, da. of Albert II. Comte de Namur. |
| 204 Thierry II. Duke of Lorraine
ob. 1115. | 205 Gertrude, da. of Robert, <i>le Frison</i> , Earl of Flanders. |
| 206 Thierry, Earl of Flanders, in
right of his mother. ob. 1168. | 207 Sibille, da. of Fulk V. Comte d'Anjou, King of Jerusalem. |

Margaret, da.
 married
 Baudouin V. Earl of Hainault.
 See Table XVI. N.º 197.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 208 Matthew, (2. ^d son) Earl of
Boulogne. | 209 Maud, da. of Stephen de Blois,
King of England, by Maud, da.
and heir of Eustace, Earl of
Boulogne. |
|---|--|

Maud, da. and coheir
 married
 Hen. I. Duke of Brabant.

TABLE XIX.

FLANDERS, D'AVENES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 210 Bouchard d'Avènes. ob. 1243. | 211 Margaret, Countess of Flanders and Hainault, da. of Baldouin VI. ob. 1280. see Table XVI. N.º 198. |
| 212 John d'Avènes, | 213 Alix, da. of Florent, IV. Comte de Holland. |
| 214 John d'Avènes, Earl of Hainault, ob. 1304. | 215 Philippine, da. of Hen. II. Comte de Luxembourg. |
| 216 Gnull. I. Earl of Hainault and Holland. ob. 1337. | 217 Jane, da. of Charles <i>de Valois</i> . ob. 148n. |

Philippa; da. and at length coh.
married
Edw. III. K. of Engl.
see Table II. N.º 18.

TABLE XX.

HOLLAND.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 218 Gerulfe, Comte des Frisons. | 219 |
| 220 Thierry I. Comte des Frison. | 221 Geva, da. of Pepin, Comte de Senlis, brother of Herbert I. Comte de Vermandois. |
| 222 Thierry II. Comte des Frisons. ob. 988. | 223 Hildegard, da. of Vicman-le-Vieux. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>224 Arnoul, <i>le Grand.</i>, Comte de Holland. ob. circ. 1003.</p> <p>226 Thierry III, <i>de Jerusalem</i>, Comte de Holland et Frise. ob. 1039.</p> <p>228 Florent I. Comte de Holland. ob. 1061.</p> <p>230 Thierry V. Comte de Holland. ob. 1091.</p> <p>232 Florent II. <i>le Gros</i>, Comte de Holland. ob. 1122.</p> <p>234 Thierry VI. Comte de Holland. ob. 1157.</p> <p>236 Florent III. Comte de Holland. ob. 1189.</p> <p>238 Guill. I. Comte de Frise, et de Holland. ob. 1218.</p> <p>240 Florent IV. Comte de Holland. ob. 1167.</p> | <p>225 Lutgarde, da. of Sigefroi, 1st Co. da Luxembourg.</p> <p>227 Othilde, da. of Otto, Duke of Franconia. ob. 1044.</p> <p>229 Gertrude, da. of Bernard II. D. de Saxe, remarried Rob. <i>le Frison</i>, Earl of Flanders.</p> <p>231 Othilde de Saxe.</p> <p>233 Petronille, da. of Thierry II. Duke Lorraine. ob. 1144.</p> <p>235 Sophie, da. of Otto de Rineck, Comte Palatin.</p> <p>237 Ada, granddaughter of David, Fri of Scotland. Vivant 1206.</p> <p>239 Adelaide, da. of Otto III. Comte de Gueldre.</p> <p>241 Mathilde, da. of Hen. I. Duke de Brabant.</p> |
|---|---|

Alix, da.
married
Jean d'Avenes.
See Table XIX.

TABLE XXI.

HAINAULT II.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>242 Rainier I. Earl of Hainault, ob. 916.</p> <p>244 Rainier II. Earl of Hainault. ob. circ. 932.</p> | <p>243 Alberade</p> <p>245 Adelaide, da. of Richard I. D. of Burgundy.</p> |
|--|--|

- | | |
|---|---|
| 246 Rainier III. Earl of Hainault. ob. 971. | 247 Alix, da. of Hugh, Comte de Dagsbourg, et Egisheim. |
| 248 Rainier IV. Earl of Hainault. ob. 1013. | 249 Hedwige, da. of Hugh Capet. |
| 250 Rainier V. Earl of Hainault. ob. 1030. | 251 Matilde, da. of Herman, Vicomte de Verdun. |

Richilde, da. and heir
married
Baudouin, *de Mons*, Earl of Flanders.
See Table XVI. N.º 188.

LOUVAIN.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 252 Lambert, (2. ^d son of Rainier III. Earl of Hainault, N.º 246,) became Comte de Louvain. ob. 1015. | 253 Gerberge, da. of Charles, of France, Duke of Lower Lorraine. |
| 254 Lambert II. Comte de Louvain, vivant 1062. | 255 Ode, da. of Gothelon; <i>le Grand</i> , Duke of Lorraine. |
| 256 Hen. II. Comte de Louvain, vivant 1071. | 257 Adele, da. of Otto, Marquis of Thuringia. ob. 1086. |

BRABANT.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 258 Godefroi, <i>le Barbu</i> , Comte de Louvain, Duke of Lower Lorraine. | 259 Ide de Namur. |
| 260 Godfrey II. D. of Lorraine. ob. 1143. | 261 Lutgarde, sister-in-law of the Emperor, Conrad III. |
| 262 Godfrey III. D. of Lorraine. ob. 1190. | 263 Margaret, da. of Hen. II. Comte de Luxembourg. ob. circ. 1173. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>264 Hen. I. <i>le Guerroyeur</i>, Duke of Lorraine and Brabant. ob. 1235.</p> <p>266 Hen. II. <i>le Magnanime</i>, Duke of Brabant. ob. 1248.</p> <p>268 Hen. III. <i>le Debonaire</i>, Duke of Brabant.</p> | <p>265 Matilde, da of Matth. d'Alsace Co. de Boulogne.
See Table XVIII. N.º 208.</p> <p>267 Marie, da. of the Emp. Philip of Suabia.</p> <p>269 Alix, da of Hugh IV, Duke of Burgundy.</p> |
|---|--|

Marie de Brabant
married
Philip III. K. of France ;
by whom she had Margaret, 2.^d wife of Edw. I. K. of Engl.
see Table XV. N.º 160.

TABLE XXII.

LUXEMBOURG.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>270 Hen. Comte de Limbourg. ob. 1079.</p> <p>272 Hen. II. Co. de Limbourg, and Duke of Lorraine. ob. 1101.</p> <p>274 Hen. III. D. de Limbourg, et d'Ardenne.</p> <p>276 Hen. IV. Duke de Limbourg, ob. 1216., or 1221.</p> <p>278 Hen. de Limbourg, <i>le Blond</i>, Comte de Luxembourg, et de la Roche, par sa mere. ob.</p> <p>280 Hen. Comte de Luxembourg, slain 1288.</p> <p>282 Hen. VII. Emperor, elected 1308.</p> | <p>271 Jutte de Luxembourg, da. of Fred. Duke of L. Lorraine.</p> <p>273 Adele, Countess of Arlon.</p> <p>275 Cunegonde, da. of Gerard, Comte de Wassemborg, Gueldre, etc.</p> <p>277 Ermessende, 2.^d wife, da. and h. of Hen. Comte de Namur.</p> <p>279 Marie de Bar, Dame de Liney, da. of the Comte de Liney, and of Phil. de Dreux.</p> <p>281 Thiremont, da. of Baldouin d'Avenes.</p> <p>283 Marie de Brabant, da. of John I. Duke of Brabant, by Marg. da. of Gui Dampierre, Earl of Flanders.</p> |
|---|---|

284 John, Comte de Luxembourg,
slain at Crescy 1346.

285 Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and
Poland.

Bonne de Luxembourg,
married
John, King of France.
See Table XV. N.º 169.

TABLE XXIII.

LUXEMBOURG.

286 Waleran, uncle to the Emp.
Hen. VII. Younger son to Hen.
de Limbourg, *le Blond*, by
Mary de Bar. slain 1288.

287 Jane, Dame de Beauvoir.

288 Waleran, Sire de Ronchy, *Liney*,
Beauvoir, cir. 1334.

289 Guiotte, Chastelaine de Lisle.

290 John, Sire de *Liney*, etc. ob.
1364.

291 Alix de Flandre, Dame de Riche-
bourg.

292 Gui de Luxembourg, Comte de
Liney, et Ronchi: slain 1371.

293 Mathilde de Chatillon, Countess
de S.^t Pol.

294 John, Younger son, Sire de
Beauvoir.

295 Margaret, Dame d'Enghien,
Countess de Conversan, Brien-
ne, etc.

296 Peter de Luxembourg, Comte de
S.^t Pol. ob. 1433.

297 Marg. del Baux, da. to Duke
d'Andria, of Naples.

Jaquelina de Luxembourg,
married
1 John, Duke of Bedford.
2 Richard Wodvile, Earl Rivers.
See Table II. N.º 26.

TABLE XXIV.

BOHEMIA

- | | |
|---|--|
| 298 Borzivoi, Duke of Bohemia. ob. 910. | 299 Ludomille, da. of Slavibor, Comte de Mielnick. |
| 300 Vratislas I. Duke of Bohemia. ob. 916. | 301 Drahomire de Lutitz. |
| 302 Boleslas I. D. of Boh. ob. 967. | 303 Bolzène de Stochou. |
| 304 Boleslas II. <i>le Debonaire</i> , D. of B. ob. 999. | 305 Emme de Saxe. |
| 306 Udalric, D. of B. ob. 1037. | 307 Bozena Domarade. ob. 1052. |
| 308 Bretislas I. D. of B. ob. 1055. | 309 Judith, sister of Albert Otto, Comte de Schweinfurt. |
| 310 Vratislas II. first King of Bohemia. ob. 1092. | 311 Zuatava, da. of Casimir I. King of Poland. |
| 312 Wladislas III. Duke of Bohemia. ob. 1125. | 313 Gertrude, da. of Leopold, <i>le pieux</i> , Margrave d'Autriche. ob. 1174. |
| 314 Wladislas IV. second King of Bohemia. ob. 1174. | 315 Cecile, da. of Louis II. Landgrave of Thuringia. |
| 316 Premislas II. <i>le Victorieux</i> , King of Bohemia. ob. 1230. | 317 Constance, da. of Bela III. King of Hungary. |
| 318 Wenceslas III. K. of Boh. ob. 1253. | 319 Cunegonde, da. of the Emperor, Philip of Suabia. |
| 320 Premislas-Ottocare II. K. of Boh. ob. 1278. | 321 Cunegonde, neice of Bela IV. King of Hungary. |
| 322 Wenceslas IV. K. of Boh. ob. | 323 Judith, da. of the Emperor Rodolph. ob. 1297. |

Elizabeth of Bohemia,
married
John, Count of Luxembourg,
and King of Bohemia.
See Table XXII. N.º 285.

TABLE XXV.

HUNGARY

- | | |
|--|---|
| 324 Bela I. King of Hungary. ob.
1061. | 325 da. of Miecslas II. Duke
of Poland. |
| 326 Ladislas I. K. of Hungary. ob.
1095. | 327 Adelaide, da. of anti-cesar Ro-
dolph. |
| 328 Coloman, K. of H. ob. 1114. | 338 da. of Roger I. Comte de
Sicilie. |
| 330 Stephen II. <i>le Foudre</i> , K. of H.
ob. 1131. | 331 Da of Rob. Guiscard, D.
of Apulia. |
| 332 Geisa II. K. of H. 1161. | 333 Euphrosine, da. of Miroslas, Duke
of Russia. |
| 334 Bela III. K. of H. ob. 1196. | 335 Agnes, da. of Renaud de Cha-
tillon, and of Constance, Princess
of Antioch. |
| 336 André II. K. of H. ob. 1235. | 337 Gertrude, da. of Berthold V.
Duke of Merania. |
| 338 Bela IV. K. of H. ob. 1270. | 339 Marie, da. of the Greek Emperor,
Lascaris I. |

Constance, or Cunegonde, of Bohemia,
married
Premislas II. King of Bohemia,
See Table XXIV. N.º 321.

- 340 Stephen IV. King of Hungary. ob. 1272. 341 Eliz. of the Royal Blood « des Cumains ».

Marie daughter, and coheir to her brother,
married
Charles of Anjou, King of Sicily.
see Table XV. N.º 165.

TABLE XXVI.

HAPSBOURG.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 342 Ethicon, Duke of Alsatia, ob. 690. | 343 |
| 344 Adalbert. D. of Als. ob. 722. | 345 |
| 346 Luitfrid I. D. of Als. ob. 769. | 347 |
| 348 Luitfrid II. Comte de Sundgaw. ob. circ. 800. | 349 |
| 350 Hugh, Comte de Sundgaw. ob. 837. | 351 |
| 352 Luitfrid III. Comte de Sundgaw. ob. 864. | 353 |
| 354 Luitfrid IV. Comte de Sundgaw. ob. 910. | 355 |
| 356 Luitfrid V. Comte de Sundgaw. | 357 |
| 358 Gontram, <i>le Riche</i> , Comte en Argau. | 359 |
| 360 Kanzelin, Comte d'Altenbourg. ob. 990. | 361 |
| 362 Radeboton, ob. 1027. | 363 |

364 Werner I. <i>le Pieux</i> , Comte de Hapsbourg. ob. 1096.	365
366 Otto, Comte de Hapsbourg. ob. 1111.	367
368 Werner II. Comte de Hapsbourg. vivant 1167.	369
370 Albert, <i>le Rich</i> , Comte de Hapsbourg. ob. 1199.	371
372 Rodolphe I. <i>le Paisible</i> , Comte de Hapsbourg, ob. 1232.	373
374 Albert II, <i>le Sage</i> , Comte de Hapsbourg. ob. circ. 1240.	175 Hedwige, da. of Ulric, Comte de Kibourg.
376 Rodolphe, Comte de Hapsbourg. Elected Emperor 1273. ob. 1291.	377 Anne de Hohenberg. ob. 1281.

Matilda of Hapsbourg,
married
Louis, *le Severe*, Duke of Bavaria.
See Table XXVIII. N.º 399.
Judith married Wenceslas IV. King of Bohemia.
See Table XXIV. N.º 323

TABLE XXVII.

BAVARIA.

378 Arnoul I. Comte de Scheyren. fl. 937.	379
380 Berthold I. Co. de Sch. ob. 982.	381
382 Wernher I. Co. de Sch.	383
384 Otto I. Comte Palatin de Scheyren. ob. circ. 1040.	385

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|
| 386 Otto II. | ob. circ. 1078. | 387 |
| 388 Otto III. Co. Palatin de Scheyren
et de Wittelsbach. ob. 1101. | | 389 Richarde |
| 390 Otto IV. | ob. circ. 1155. | 391 Helica de Lengenfeld. |
| 392 Otto V. Comte de Wittelbach,
Duc de Baviere. ob. 1183. | | 393 Agnes, da. of Thierri, Comte de
Wasserbourg. |
| 394 Louis I. Duke of Bavaria, ob.
1231. | | 395 Ludomille, da. of Przemislas,
Duke of Bohemia. |
| 396 Otto II. <i>l'Illustre</i> , Palatin of the
Rhine, D. of Bav. ob. 1253. | | 397 Agnes, da. of Hen. de Saxe, or
Brunswic, Comte Palatin du
Rhin. |
| 398 Louis II. <i>le Severe</i> , ob. 1294. | | 399 Mathilde, da. of the Emperor
Rodolfe of Hapsbourg.
see Table XXVI. N.º 376. |
| 400 Louis III. Duke of Bavaria, After-
ward Emperor. ob. 1347. | | 401 Margaret, da. of Guill. IV. Comte
de Holland. See Table XX. N.º |
| 402 Stephen, <i>l'Agraffe</i> , Duke of Ba-
varia. ob. 1377. | | 403 Eliz. da. of Frederic II. King of
Sicily. |
| 404 Louis, <i>le Barbu</i> , D. of Bavaria. | | 405 Thadee, da. of Barnabe Visconti,
Duc de Milan. |

Isabel of Bavaria,
married
Charles VI. King of France.
See Table XV. N.º 173.

TABLE XXVIII.

VISCONTI.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 406 Matthieu Visconti, Seigneur de
Milan. ob. 1250. | 407 |
|--|---------------|

408 Bernabo Visconti, Duc de Milan. 409 *Reine de l'Escale.*

Thaddee Visconti
married
Stephen, Duke of Bavaria-Ingolstadt.
See Table XXVII. N.º 405.

TABLE XXIX:

BRUNSWIC.

410 Boniface I. Count of Lucca and D. of Tuscany. fl. 811.	411
412 Boniface II. Count, or D. of Tuscany, vivant 829.	413
414 Adalbert I. Marquis, and D. of Tuscany. fl. 875.	415
416 Adalbert II. <i>le Riche</i> , M. and D. of T. ob. 917.	417
418 Gui, M. and D. of T. ob. 930.	419
420 Adalbert III. Marquis of Italy. viv. 940.	421
422 Obert I. Marquis of Italy.	423
424 Obert II. Marquis of Italy. ob. 1014.	425
426 Albert-Azzo I. Marq. of Italy. ob 1029.	427
428 Albert-Azzo II. Marquis of Italy, born 996, Seign. d'Este, et de Rovigo. ob. 1097.	429 Cunegonde, Princess of the House of the <i>Guelfes</i> , sister of Welfe III. Duke of Carinthia, and Marquis of Verona.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 430 Welfe I. Marquis d'Este, Duke of Bavaria. ob. 1101. | 431 Judith, da. of Baldouin V. Earl of Flanders. |
| 432 Henri, <i>le Noir</i> , Duke of Bavaria. ob. 1126. | 433 Wulfhilde, da. of Magnus, D. of Saxe. |
| 434 Hen. <i>le Superbe</i> , D. of Bavaria. ob. 1189. | 435 Gertrude, da. of the Emperor, Lothaire. She brought <i>Lunebourg</i> , and <i>Brunswic</i> to her husband. |
| 436 Hen. <i>le Lion</i> , D. of Bavaria, was despoiled of this Dukedom. ob. 1195. Buried at Brunswic. | 437 Mathilde, da. of Hen. II. King of England. ob. 1189. |
| 438 Hen. <i>le Long</i> , Duc de Saxe, et Comte de Brunswic. ob. 1227. | 439 Agnes, da. of Conrad of Suabia, Count-Palatin of the Rhine. |

Agnes of Brunswic
married
Otto II. son of Louis II.
Duke of Bavaria.
see Table XXVII. N.º 397.

TABLE XXX.

SAINT-POL.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 440 Roger, Comte de Saint-Pol. ob. 1067. | 441 Hadwide |
| 442 Hugh I. Comte de Saint-Pol. ob. circ. 1070. | 443 Clemence . . . |
| 444 Hugh II. Comte de Saint-Pol. ob. 1130. | 445 Elisende |
| 446 Hugh III. Comte de Saint-Pol. ob. 1141. | 447 Beatrice . . . |
| 448 Anselm, Comte de Saint-Pol. | 449 Eustache de Champagne. |

450 Hugh IV. Comte de Saint-Pol.

451 Yolande, da. of Baudouin IV. Co.
de Hainault, Widow of Ives,
Comte de Soisons.

Elizabeth, da. and heir,
married
Gauthier de Chatillon.

TABLE XXXI.

SAINT-POL-CHATILLON.

452 Gui II. de Chatillon-sur-Marne.

453

454 Gauchier de Chatillon, Comte de
Saint-Pol.

455 Eliz. da. and heir of Hugh IV.
Co. de Saint-Pol. ob. 1233.

456 Hugh V. Comte de Saint-Pol, and
(jure uxoris) Comte de Blois.
ob. 1248.

457 Marie, da. of Walter d'Avene,
and of Marguerite, Comtesse de
Blois.

458 Gui III. Comte de Saint-Pol. ob.
1189.

459 Maud de Brabant, widow of
Robert, Co. d'Artois. ob. 1188.

460 Gui IV. Co. de Saint-Pol. ob.
1317. (a).

461 Marie, da. of John II. Duke of
Bretagne.

462 John, Co. de Saint-Pol.

463 Jane de Fiennes, da. of John
and Isabel de Luxembourg.

Maud, da. and of length heir,
married
Gui de Luxembourg,
See Table XXIII. N.º 293.

(a) Mary, one of the daughters married Aymar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke;
and was founder of the College of Pembroke-Hall at Cambridge, to which
the poets Spenser and Gray, belonged.

» And sad Chatillon, on her bridal morn
That wept her bleeding love." —

TABLE XXXII.

CHAMPAGNE, AND BLOIS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 464 Thibaut. | 465 Richilde, da. of Robert, <i>le Fort</i> , Comte de Blois. |
| 466 Thibaut I. <i>le Tricheur</i> . Comte de Blois. | 467 Leutgarde, da. of Herbert II. Comte de Vermandois. ob. 962. |
| 468 Eudo I, Comte de Blois. ob. 995. | 469 Berthe, Eldest da. of Conrad, <i>le Pacifique</i> , King of Arles, by Mathilde of France, sister of K. Lothaire. |
| 470 Eudo II, Comte de Blois. ob. 1057. | 471 Ermengarde, da. of Robert I. Co. d'Auvergne. |
| 472 Thibaut III. Comte de Blois, and Comte de Champagne. ob. 1089. | 473 Alix, da. of Raoul, Co. de Crepi. |
| 474 Stephen, Comte de Blois: reckoned among the poets of his day. ob. 1102. | 475 Alix, da. of Will I. Conq. King of England. |
| 476 Thibaut IV. <i>le Grand</i> , (2. ^d son) de Blois (Elder brother of King Stephen.) - Comte de Champagne. ob. 1152. | 477 Maud, da. of Engilbert II. Duke of Carinthia, and Marquis of Frioul. |
| 478 Hen. I. <i>le Liberal</i> , Comte de Champagne. ob. 1181. | 479 Marie, da. of Louis VII. K. of France, by Eleonore. |
| 480 Thibaut III. Co. de Champagne. ob. 1200. | 481 Blanche, da. of Sanche, <i>le Sage</i> , King of Navarre. |
| 482 Thibaut IV., <i>le Posthume</i> , and <i>le Grand</i> , Comte de Champagne.
" <i>Il cultiva la Poésie, ce qui</i>
" <i>lui fit donner le surnom de</i>
" <i>Faiseur de Chansons.</i> " . ob. 1253. | 483 Marguerite de Bourbon, da. of Archambaud VIII. |

484 Hen. III. *le Gros*, Co. de Champagne, and King of Navarre. ob. 1274.

485 Blanche d'Artois, da. of Robert, Comte d'Artois.

Jane, da. and heir
married, 1284.
Philip, *le Bel*, King of France.
See Table XV. N.º 163.

TABLE XXXIII.

NAVARRE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 486 Garcie-Ximenes I. King of Navarre A. D. 860. ob. 880. | 487 |
| 488 Sanche-Garcie I. King of N. ob. 926. | 489 |
| 490 Sanche II. K. of N. ob. 994. | 491 Urraque . . . |
| 492 Garcie II. <i>le Trembleur</i> , K. of N. ob. circ. 1000. | 493 Ximène, or Chimène. |
| 494 Sanche III. <i>le Grand</i> , King of N. united Castille to Navarre. ob. 1055. gave Castille to his 2. ^d son Ferdinand, and Aragon to his 4. th son Ramire. | 495 Munie-Elvine, da. of Sanche-Garcie, son of Garcie-Sanchez, Co. de Castille. |
| 496 Garcie III. King of Navarre. ob. 1054. | 497 Etiennette de Barcelonne. ob. 1058. |
| 498 Ramire, Sieur de Moncon. | 499 Christine da. of Rodrigue Diaz de Vivar, the celebrated <i>Cid</i> ; (who was born 1040, and died 1099.) |
| 500 Garcie-Ramirez IV. King of Navarre. | 501 Marguerite, neice of Rotrou II. Comte de Perche. |

502 Sanche VI. *le Sage*, King of
Navarre. ob. 1232.

503 Sanche, da. of Alfonse VIII. Em-
peror of Spain, by Berengere, his
first wife. ob. 1179.

Blanche, da. and length heir,
married
Thibaut III. Comte de Champagne.
See Table XXXII. N.º 481.

TABLE XXXIV.

CASTILLE AND LEON, OF THE FIRST RACE.

504 Ferdinand I. King of Castille and
Leon (2.^d son of Sanche III. King
of Navarre : see Table XXXIII.
N.º 494.) ob. 1065. « *Un des
plus grands rois qui aient régné
en Espagne.* » gave Leon to his 2.^d
son, Alfonse ; and Galicie and Por-
tugal, to his 3.^d son Garcia.

505 Sencie, sister of Bermude III. de
Leon.

506 Alfonse VI, *le Valiant*, King
of Leon.

507 Constance da. of Robert I. Duke
of Burgundy.

Urraque, da. and heir
married
Pierre-Raymond, son of Raymond de Bourgogne, Comte de Galice.
See Table N.º

TABLE XXXV.

CASTILLE, AGAIN.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>508 Sanche III. King of Castille ,
(eldest son of Alfonse VIII. son
of Urraque by Pierre Raymond.)
ob. 1158.</p> | <p>509 Blanche, da. of Garcie IV. King
of Navarre. ob. 1156.</p> |
| <p>510 Alfonse III. King of Castille , <i>le
Noble et le Bon, « Aimait les
« lettres ; il en donna des preu-
« ves, l'an 1208, en fondant
« une université, où il attira, de
« France et d'Italie, plusieurs
« hommes de reputation. »</i></p> | <p>511 Eleonore, da. of Hen. II. K. of
Engl. and of Eleonore. Duchess
of Aquitaine. ob. 1214.</p> |
- 1 Berengere, d. and coh. married Alfonse IX, K. of Leon.
See Table XIV. N.º 127.
- 2 Utraque married Alfonse II. King of Portugal.
See Table XXXVII. N.º 524.
- 3 Eleonore married Jaq. I. King of Aragon.
- 4 Blanche married Louis VIII. King of France.
See Table XV. N.º 157.

TABLE XXXVI.

ARAGON.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>512 Ramire I. K. of Aragon. (4.th son
of Sanche III. King of Navarre.
See Table XXXIII. N.º 494.)</p> | <p>513 Gisberge, da. of Bernard Roger,
Comte de Carcassonne, de Foix,
et de Bigorre.</p> |
| <p>514 Sanche-Ramirez I. King of Aragon.
ob. 1094.</p> | <p>515 Felicie, da. of Hilduin, Comte de
Rouci. ob. 1086.</p> |

516 Ramire II. King of Aragon.

517 Agnes, da. of Will. IX. D. of Aquitaine.

Petronille, da. and heir,
married
Raymond Berenger IV. Comte de Barcelonne
See Tab. XIII. N.º 115.

TABLE XXXVII.

PORTUGAL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 518 Hen. De Bourgogne, Comte de Portugal, (great greadson of Robert I. Duc de Bourgogne.) ob. 1112. | 519 Therese, natural da. of Alfonse VI. K. of Castille and Leon. |
| 520 Alfonse-Henriquez, 1. st King of Portugal ob. 1185, aged 90. | 521 Mathilde, da. of Amedee II. Co. de Maurienne, ou Savoie. |
| 522 Sanche I. King of Portugal. ob. 1211, or 1212. | 523 Douce, da. of Raymond Berenger IV. Comte de Barcelonne. |
| 924 Alfonse II. <i>le Gros</i> , K. of P. ob. 1223. | 525 Urrique, da. of Alfonse III. K. of Castille. |
| 526 Alfonse III. K. of P. ob. 1279. | 527 Beatrix de Guzman, natural da. of the K. of Castille. |
| 528 Denis, <i>le Liberal</i> , King of Portugal. ob. 1325. | 529 Eliz. da. of Peter III. King of Aragon. |
| 530 Alfonse IV. <i>le Brave</i> , King of Portugal. ob. 1357. | 531 Beatrix, da. of Sanche IV. King of Castille, by Marie de Moline. |

Marie, of Portugal,
married
Alfonse XI. King of Castille.
See Table XIV. N.º 139.

TABLE XXXVIII.

SAVOY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 532 Berold, Comte de Maurienne. ob.
1027. | 533 |
| 534 Humbert, <i>Aux Blanches Mains</i> ,
Co. de Maurienne. ob. 1048. | 535 Amcille . . . |
| 536 Oddon, Marquis d'Italie, ob.
circ. 1060. | 537 Adelaide, Marquise de Suse. |
| 538 Humbert II. <i>Renforcé</i> , Marquis
of Italy. ob. 1108. | 539 Gisele, da. of Guill. <i>le Grand</i> ,
Comte de Bourgogne. |
| 540 Amédée III. Comte de Savoie. ob.
1148. | 541 Mathilde d'Albon, da. of Guigues I.
Comte d'Albon. |
| 542 Humbert III. <i>le Saint</i> , Comte de
Savoie. ob. 1188. | 243 Gertrude, da. of Thierri d'Al-
sace, Earl of Flanders. |
| 544 Thomas, Comte de Savoie. ob.
1233. | 545 1. Beatrix, da. of Guill. I. Co.
de Genevois. 2. Margaret de Fau-
cigny. |
| 546 Thomas, Comte de Maurienne,
and Flanders; born 1199. | 547 Beatrix de Fiesque, da. of Theod.
de Fiesque, Comte Palatin, et
de Lavanie. |

Beatrix of Savoie,
married
Raymond Berenger, Comte de Provence.
See Table XIII. N.º 120.

TABLE XXXIX.

GENEVA.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 548 Rathbert, Comte de Genevois,
A. D. 880. | 549 Richilde . . . |
| 550 Albitius, Co. de G. 931. | 551 Odda . . . |
| 552 Conrard I. Co. de G. viv. 960. | 553 |
| 554 Aimon I. Co. de G. 1011. 1016. | 555 |
| 556 Gerold I. « <i>Prince des Territoirs</i>
« <i>voisins de Geneve: vaincu par</i>
« <i>Empereur Conrard le Salique</i>
« <i>1034: fit homage du Comté</i>
« <i>de Genevois à Hen. le Noir,</i>
« <i>1045. »</i> | 557 Gisette . . . |
| 558 Gerold II. Co. de G. viv. 1080. | 559 Tetberge; remarried Louis Baron
de Funcigny. |
| 560 Aymon II. <i>Comes Gebennensis,</i>
<i>et Genevensium Comes: Il fonda</i>
<i>a Chamonix, qui faisoit alors</i>
<i>partie du Genevois, un Prieurè,</i>
1124. 1135. | 561 Itte de Faucigny. |
| 562 Ame I. <i>eut guerres avec le Duc</i>
<i>de Zeringen; voulut s'emparer</i>
<i>de la Soveraineté de Geneve</i> 1155.
1162. | 563 Matilde . . . |
| 564 Guill. I. Comte de Genevois: fut
depouillé de ses etats par Thomas,
Comte de Maurienne; et reprit
investiture du Comté de Genevois,
de l'Eveque, Aimon de Granson,
1219. | 565 Beatrix . . . |

Beatrix de Geneve,
married

Thomas I. Comte de Maurienne, et de Savoie.
See Table XXXVIII. N.º 545.

TABLE XL.

FAUCIGNY.

566 Emerard, first known Sovereign of the Barony of Faucigny, fl. circ. 1000.	567
568 Louis, Baron de Faucigny.	569 Tetberge, widow of Gerold I. Comte de Genevois.
570 Guillaume, Baron de Faucigny.	571 Utilie . . .
572 Rodolph, Baron de Faucigny.	573
574 Aymon I. Baron de Faucigny, accompanied Aymon III. de Savoie, to the Holy Land, 1147. founded <i>The Reposier</i> , 1151.	575
576 Guillaume, 2. ^d son.	577

Agnes de Faucigny
married
Tho I. Comte de Savoie.
See Table XXXIX. N.^o 545.

TABLE XLI.

VIENNOIS.

578 Guigues I. <i>le Vieux</i> , Co. d'Albon, circ. 1044.	579
580 Guigues II. Comte de Grenoble. ob. 1080.	581

- | | |
|---|--|
| 582 Guigues III. fl. 1098. | 583 Mathilde . . . |
| 584 Guigues IV. surnamed <i>Dauphin</i> .
ob. 1142. | 585 Marg. da. of Stephen, Comte de
Bourgogne. |
| 586 Guigues V. 1. st Co. de Viennois.
ob. 1162. | 587 Marg. da. of Guill. III. Marquis
de Montferrat. |

Beatrix, da. and heir,
married
Huhg III, D. of Burgundy.

TABLE XLII.

VIENNOIS II.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 588 Hugh III. D. of Burgundy. | 589 Beatrix, da. and heir of Guigues V.
Comte de Viennois. |
|-------------------------------|---|

Mathilde de Viennois,
married
Amédée III. Comte de Savoie.
See Table XXXIX. N.^o 541.

TABLE XLIII.

MONTFERRAT.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 590 Aleran, 1. st Marquis de Mont-
ferrat. ob. 995. | 591 |
| 592 Guill. I. Marq. de Montferrat. ob.
1060. | 593 Helene . . . |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 594 Boniface I. Marq. de Montferrat.
ob. circ. 1100. | 595 Adelaide, da. or grand-daughter
of Adelaide, Marquis de Suze,
and of Otto. |
| 596 Guill. II. M. de M. ob. 1126. | 597 |
| 598 Rainier, M. de M. ob. circ. 1140. | 599 Bonne de Suabe. |
| 600 Guill. III. <i>le Vieux</i> , Marquis de
Montferrat. ob. 1188. | 601 Julie of Austria. |

Beatrix de Montferrat
married
Guigues V. Comte de Viennois.
See Table XLI. N.º 587.

TABLE XLIV.

PONTHIEU.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 602 Angilbert, D. or Governor of
Ponthieu. ob. 814. | 903 Berthe, da. of Charlemagne. |
| 604 Nithard, Gov. of Ponthieu: <i>author
of Four Books of the History
of his own Time, composed by
order of Charles le Chauve.</i> ob.
853. | 605 |
| 606 Helgaud I. Gov. of Ponthieu. ob.
circ. 864. | 607 |
| 608 Herluin I. | 609 |
| 610 Helgaud II. Comte de Ponthieu.
ob. 926. | 611 |
| 612 Herluin II. Comte de Ponthieu,
et de Montreuil. ob. 945. | 613 |
| 614 Roger, Co. de Montreuil. | 615 |

616 Hilduin, Co. de M.	617
618 Hugh I. Co. de Montrenil.	619 Giselle . . .
620 Enguerand I. Co. de Ponthieu; vivant 1045.	621 Adelaide de Gand.
622 Hugh II. Comte de Ponthieu. ob. 1052.	623
624 Gui I. Co. de Ponthieu. ob. circ. 1101.	625 Ade . . .

Agnes de Ponthieu, da. and heir,
married
Robert II. Comte d'Alencon, et de Belleme.

TABLE XLV.

PONTHEIU II.

626 Hugh, Seign. de Montgomeri in Normandy.	627 Josceline, da. of Seufrie, sister to Gonnor, wife to Richard II. Duke of Normandy.
628 Roger de Montgomeri, Lord of Belleme and Alencon. ob. 1094.	629 Mabile da. of Guill. II. <i>Talvas</i> , Comte d'Alencon.
630 Robert, II. Comte d'Alencon, de Belleme, et de Ponthieu.	631 Agnes, da. and heir of Gui I. Co. de Ponthieu. See Table XLIV. N.º 625.
632 Guill. II. <i>Talvas</i> , Co. d'Alencon, et de Ponthieu. ob. 1171.	633 Helen. da. of Eude I. Duke of Burgundy.
634 Gui II. Comte de Ponthieu. ob v. p. 1147.	635 Ide de Saint-Pol, vivant 1080.
636 John I. Comte de Ponthieu. ob. 1191.	637 Beatrix, da. of Anselm, Co. de Saint-Pol.

- 938 Guill. III. Comte de Ponthieu. 639 Alix, sister of Philip, *Auguste*,
King of France.

Marie, da. and heir,
married
Simon de Dammartin, Co. d' Aumale.

TABLE XLVI.

DAMMARTIN.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 640 Alberic I. Comte de Dammartin.
fl. 1162. | 641 Clemence da. of Renaud I. Co.
de Bar. |
| 642 Alberic II. Comte de Dammartin.
ob. 1200. | 643 Mahaut . . . |
| 644 Simon de Dammartin, to whom
K. Philip granted the County of
Aumale, (or Albemarle.) ob. 1243. | 645 Marie, da. and heir of Gui III.
Co. de Ponthieu ob. 1251.
See Table N.º 639. |

June da. and heir
married
Ferdinand III, *le Saint*, King of Castille,
See Tab. XIV. N.º 129.
whose daughter Eleonore married
Edw. I. K. of England. See Table II. N.º 14.

TABLE XLVII.

ALENCON, AND BELLEME.

646 Fulcon.	647 Rothais.
648 Yves de Belleme, fl. 940. brother of Segenfrei, Bishop of Mans.	649 Godechilde . . .
650 Guill. I. Seign. de Belleme, et Comte de Perche.	651 Mathilde . . .
652 Guill. II. <i>Talvas</i> .	653 Hildeburge, da. of Arnoul . . .
Mabil, da. . . . married Roger de Montgomeri. See Table XLVIII. N.º 629.	

TABLE XLVIII.

TOULOUSE.

654 Fulgund, Governor of Toulouse.	655 Senegonde . . .
656 Raymond I. Duke, or Count of Toulouse. ob. 864.	657
658 Odo, Comte de Toulouse. ob. 918, or 919.	659 Garsinde, da. of Ermengaud, Co. d'Albi.
660 Raymond II. Comte de Toulouse. ob. circ. 923.	661 Guidinilde . . .

662 Raymond-Pons III. Co. de Toulouse. ob. circ. 950.

663 Gersinde . . .

664 Guill. *Taillefer*, III. Comte de Toulouse. ob. 1037.

665 Arsinde, sister of Geoffroi *Grisogonelle*, Comte d'Anjou.

Constance, da. married
Robert, King of France, See Table XV. N.º 145.

666 Emme, 2.^d wife of Guill. *Taillefer*, da. of Rotbold, Comte de Provence.

667 Pons, Comte de Toulouse. ob. circ. 1060.

668 Almodis, da. of Bernard, Comte de la Marche, en Limosin: remarried Raymond-Berenger I. Co. de Barcelonne.

669 Guill. IV. Comte de Toulouse.

670 Emme, da. of Robert, Comte de Mortain, uterine brother to Will. Conq. K. of E.

Philippa, da. and heir married
1 Sanche-Ramire, King of Aragon.
2 Guill. *le Vieux*, Comte de Poitiers.
See Table XI. N.º 78.

TABLE XLIX.

PROVENCE II.

671 Boson II. Comte de Provence. ob. 968.

672 Constance . . .

673 Guill. I. Comte de Provence. ob. 992.

674 Adele, da. of Geoffroi *Grisogonelle*, Co. d'Anjou.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 675 Guill. II. Comte de Provence. ob.
1018. | 676 Gerberge, da. of Otto-Guill. Co.
de Bourgogne. |
| 677 Geoffroi I. Comte de Provence.
ob. 1063. | 678 Etiennette. |

Gerberge de Provence,
married
Gilbert, Vicomte de Gevaudan.
See Table XIII. N.º 114.

TABLE L.

ANIOU , OF THE FIRST RACE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 679 Tertulle, Senechal du Gatinais. | 680 Petronil, da. of Hugues l'Abbé,
son of Conrad, Comte d'Auxerre. |
| 681 Ingelger, Comte d'Anjou, circ. 870,
ob. circ. 888. | 682 Adele, da. and heir of Geoffroi I.
Comte de Gatinais. |
| 683 Foulke I. <i>le Roux</i> , Comte d'Anjou.
ob. 938. | 684 Roscille, da. of Garnier, Seign.
de Loches. |
| 685 Foulke II. <i>le Bon</i> , Co. d'Anjou. | 686 Gerberge . . . |
| 687 Geoffroi, <i>Grisogonelle</i> , Comte
d'Anjou. | 688 Adelaide de Vermandois. |

Adele, married
Guill. I. Comte de Provence.
See Table XLIX. N.º 675.

TABLE LI.

RUSSIA.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 689 Rurik, Prince of Russia. ob. 879. | 690 |
| 691 Igor, Prince of Russia, ob. 945. | 692 Prescrusnia, called also Olega. |
| 693 Suatoslaf Igorewitch, Prince, or Duke of Russia. | 994 |
| 695 Wladimir I. <i>le Grand</i> . « <i>Le Czar</i>
« <i>Pierre du dixieme siecle. Sous</i>
« <i>le regne de ce Prince la Russie</i>
« <i>deploya des ressources im-</i>
« <i>menses, et des-lors Elle eut</i>
« <i>des rapports politiques avec</i>
« <i>tous les grands Etats de l'Eu-</i>
« <i>rope.</i> » <i>Muller, II. 331. ob.</i>
1015. | 696 Anne de Constantinople ; sister of
the consort of Otto II, Emp. d'Al-
lemagne. |
| 697 Jaroslaf I. Prince of Russia. ob.
1055. | 698 Enguerherde, da. of Olaus, King
of Norway. |

Anne of Russia,
married
Hen. I. King of France.
See Table XV. N.º 147.

TABLE LII.

VERMANDOIS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 699 Charlemagne, Emperor. ob. 814. | 700 Hildegarde . . . |
| 701 Pepin, King of Italy. ob. 810. | 702 |

703 Bernard, King of Italy. ob. 814.	704
705 Pepin, Co. de Vermandois.	706
707 Herbert I. Co. de Vermandois. ob. 902.	708
709 Herbert II. Co. de Vermandois. ob. 943.	710 Hildebrante . . .

1 Alix de Vermandois married
Arnoul I. Earl of Flanders.
See Table XVI. N.º 179.
2 Leutgard married 1.st Will. I. D. of Normandy.
2 Thibaut I. Co. de Blois.
See Table XXXII. N.º 467.

TABLE LIII.

BOURBON , OF THE FIRST RACE.

711 Aimar, Seigneur de Bourbon. fl. 898.	712 Ermengarde .
713 Aimon, Seign. de Bourbon.	714 Aldesinde . . .
715 Archambaud, Seign. de Bourbon. fl. 959.	716 Rotilde . . .
717 Archambaud II. Seign. de Bourb. vivant 1018.	718 Ermengarde, da. of Herbert, Sire de Sully.
719 Archambaud III. Seign. de B. ob. 1064.	720 Deaurate . . .
721 Archambaud IV. <i>le Fort</i> , Seign. de B. ob. 1078.	722 Phillippe, da. of Guill. V. Co. d'Auvergne.
723 Aimon II. <i>Vaire-Vache</i> , Seign. de B. fl. 1099. 1115.	724 Aldesinde, sole da. of Guill. de Nevers, Co. de Tonnerre.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 725 Archambaud VII. Seign. de B.
ob. 1171. | 726 Agnes de Savoie, sister of Adelaide, wife of Louis, <i>le Gros</i> , K. of F. |
| 727 Archambaud VIII. Seign. de B.
ob. 1200. | 728 Alix, da. of Eudo II. Duc de Bourgogne. |

Mathilde, da. and heir married
Gui II. Seigneur de Dampierre.
See N.° 729.

TABLE LIV.

BOURBON II. DAMPIERRE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 729 Gui de Dampierre. ob. 1215. | 730 Mathilde, da. of Archamb. VIII.
Seign. de Bourbon.
See N.° 728. |
|---------------------------------|---|

William, 2.^d son married
Margaret, Countess of Flanders.
See Table XVI. N.° 199.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 731 Archambaud IX. Seign. de Bourbon, (son of Gui de Dampierre)
ob. 1238. | 732 Beatrix, heiress of Montlucon. |
| 733 Archambaud X. <i>le Jeune</i> , Seign. de Bourbon. ob. 1249. | 734 Yolande de Chatillon, da. and heir of Gui, Co. de Saint-Pol. |

Agnes da. and coheir, married
John, son of Hugh IV. Duke of Burgundy.

TABLE LV.

BOURBON III. BOURGOGNE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 735 John de Bourgogne. ob. 1268. | 736 Agnes, coheiress of Bourbon. ob. 1183. |
|----------------------------------|--|

Beatrix, da. and heir, married
Robert de France.
See N.º 737.

TABLE LVI.

BOURBON IV. (CAPETIAN.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 737 Robert de France, 6. th son of Saint Louis. ob. 1318. | 738 Beatrix de Bourbon. See N.º 736. ob. 1310. |
| 739 Louis, <i>le Grand</i> , Co. de Clermont, created Duke of Bourbon, and Peer of France. ob. circ. 1341. | 740 Marie, da. of Jean d'Avenes, Co. de Hainault. ob. 1354. |
| 741 Pierre I. Duke of Bourbon. ob. 1356. | 742 Isabel, da. of Charles, Comte de Valois. ob. 1383. |

Jeanne de Bourbon, married
Charles V. K. of France
See Table XV. N.º 171.

TABLE LVII.

VALOIS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 743 Charles de Valois, son of Philip III,
<i>le Hardi</i> , King of France. | 744 Maud, da. of Gui IV. de Cha-
tillon, Comte de Saint-Pol, by
Marie, da. of Iean II. Duc de
Bretagne. 3. ^d wife. |
|--|--|

Isabel of France, married
Pierre I. Duke de Bourbon.
See LVI. N. 743.

TABLE LVIII.

BRETAGNE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 745 Conan, Comte de Rennes fl. 970. | 746 Ermengarde, da. of Geoffroi <i>Gri-</i>
<i>sogonelle</i> , Co. d' Anjou. |
| 747 Geoffroi I. Duc de Bretagne. ob.
1008. | 748 Havoise, sister of Richard II. Duke
of Normandy. |
| 749 Alain III. D. de Br. ob. 1040. | 750 Berthe, da. of Eudo II. Comte
de Blois. |

Havoise, da. and heir, married
Hoel, son of Alain Cagnart.
See Table LIX. N.^o 751.

TABLE LIX.

BRETAGNE II.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 751 Hoel, son of Alain Caignart, Earl of Cornwall. - Duc de Bretagne, <i>jure uxoris</i> . | 752 Havoise, daughter and heir of Alain III. Duc de Bretagne. ob. 1072. |
| 753 Alain, <i>Fergent</i> , or <i>le Roux</i> , Duc de Bretagne. ob. 1119. | 754 Ermengarde, da. of Foulk, <i>le Rechun</i> , ob. 1146. |
| 755 Conan III. <i>le Gros</i> , Duc de Bretagne. ob. 1148. | 756 Mathilde, natural da. of Hen. I. K. of England. |

Berthe, da. and heir
married Alain, *le Noir*, Earl of Richmond.
See Table LX. N.º 757.

TABLE LX.

BRETAGNE III.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 757 Alain, <i>le Noir</i> , Earl of Richmond. | 758 Berthe, da. and h. of Conan III. Duc de Bretagne. See N.º 755. |
| 759 Conan IV. Duc de Bretagne. ob. 1171. | 760 Marguerite, sister of Malcolm, K. of Scotland. |

Constance, d. and h. married
Geoffroi II. son of Hen. II. K. of England.
See Table II. N.º 7.

TABLE LXI.

BRETAGNE IV. PLANTAGENET.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 761 Geoffroi II. son of Hen. II. Duc
de Bretagne, jure uxoris. | 792 Constance, da. and h. of Conan IV.
D. de Bretagne. See N.º 759. |
|---|--|

Constance da. and heir, married
Gui de Thouars. See N. 763.

TABLE LXII.

BRETAGNE V. THOUARS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 763 Gui de Thouars, Duc de Breta-
gne. | 764 Constance, da. and h. of Geof-
froi II. Duc de Bretagne. |
|---|---|

Alix, eldest da. and heir, married
Pierre, *Mauclerc*, de Dreux. See N. 765.

TABLE LXIII.

BRETAGNE VI. DREUX.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 765 Pierre, <i>Mauclerc</i> , son of Ro-
bert II. Comte de Dreux: Duc
de Bretagne, jure uxoris. ob.
1250. | 766 Alix, da. and heir of Gui de
Thouars, ob. 1221. |
|--|--|

767 Jean I. *le Roux*, Duc de Bretagne. ob. 1286.

768 Blanche, da. of Thibaut IV. *le Posthume*, Comte de Champagne, by Agnes, his second wife. ob. 1283.

769 Jean II. Duc de Bretagne. ob. 1305.

770 Beatrix, da. of Hen. III. K. of England.

Marie de Bretagne married
Gui IV. de Chatillon, Co. de Saint-Pol.
See Table XXXI. N.º 461.
Also Table LVII. N.º 744.

TABLE LXIV.

DREUX.

771 Robert I. Co. de Dreux, 3.º son of Louis, *le Gros*, K. of F. ob. 1217.

772 Agnes de Baudement, widow of Milo II. Comte de Bar-sur-Seine.

773 Robert II. Comte de Dreux.

774 Yolande, da. of Raoul I. Sire de Couci.

Pierre, Duc de Bretagne, 2.^d son,
See N.º 765.

775 Robert III. Comte de Dreux, 1.st son ob. 1234.

776 Eleonore, da. and heir of Thomas, Sire de Saint-Valeri.

Yolande de Dreux married
Hugh IV, Duc de Bourgogne. See N. 789.

TABLE LXV.

BURGUNDY, OF THE FIRST RACE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 777 Robert I, <i>le Vieux</i> , (son of K. Robert, of France.) Duc de Bourgogne. ob. 1075. | 778 Helie, da. of Dalmace, Seign. of Semur en Auxois. |
| 779 Eudo I. Duc de Bourgogne. ob. 1102. | 780 Maud, da. of Guill. <i>le Grand</i> , Comte de Bourgogne. |
| 781 Hugh II. <i>le Pacifique</i> , D. de B. ob. 1142. | 782 Matilde, da. of Boson I. Vicomte de Turenne. |
| 783 Eudo II. D. de B. ob. 1162. | 784 Mathilde, da. of Thibaut, <i>le Grand</i> , Comte de Blois, et de Champagne. |
| 785 Hugh III. Duc de Bourgogne. ob. 1309. | 786 Alix, da. of Matthieu I. Duc de Lorraine. |
| 787 Eudo III. D. de B. ob. 1218. | 788 Alix de Vergy. ob. 1261. |
| 789 Hugh IV. Duc de Bourgogne. ob. 1272. | 790 Yolande, da. of Robert III. Co. de Dreux. See N.° 775. |
| 791 Robert II. Duc de Bourgogne. ob. 1309 | 792 Agnes, da. of Saint Louis, K. of F. |

Jeanne de Bourgogne married
Philip de Valois, K. of France.
See Table XV. N.° 166.

TABLE LXVI.

RETHEL.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 793 Manasses I. Comte de Rethel; fl. 990. | 794 N. |
| 795 Manasses II. Comte de Rethel. ob. circ. 1056. | 796 |

797 Hugh I. Comte de Rethel. ob. 1118. 798

799 Baldwin II. *de Bruges*, 2.^d son, Comte d'Edesse, and King of Jerusalem. ob. 1131. 800 Morphie, da. of Gabriel, Prince de Melitinie en Arménie.

Melissende married
Foulk, *Rechin*, Comte d'Anjou. See N. 801.

TABLE LXVII.

JERUSALEM.

801 Foulk, *Rechin*, Comte d'Anjou. See Table X. N.^o 59. crowned K. of Jerusalem, 1131. ob. 1144. 802 Mellissende da. and coh. of Baldwin de Bruges, 2.^d wife. ob. 1161.

Sibelle married
Thierri d'Alsace, Earl of Flanders.
See Table XVIII. N.^o 207.

TABLE LXVIII.

COURTENAI.

803 Peter Courtenai II. Emperor of Costantinople. 504 Yolande, da. of Thierri d'Alsace, Earl of Flanders, sister of Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople.

Yolande, 2.^d wife of
Andrè II. King of Hungary.
See Table XXV. N. 336.

TABLE LXIX.

HUNGARY II.

Andrè II. King of Hungary.
See Table N. XXV. N. 336.

805 Yolande, da. of the Emperor,
Philip Courtenai.

Yolande married
Jaques King of Aragon.
See N. 808.

TABLE LXX.

ARAGON , AGAIN.

806 Peter II. King of Aragon, son of
Alfonse II. K. of Aragon; and elder
brother of Alfonse, Co. de Provence.
ob. 1213. See Tab. XIII. N.º 117.
and Table XXXVI.

807 Marie, da. and h. of Guill. Co.
de Montpellier.

808 Jacques I. *le Conquerant*, K. of
Aragon.

809 Yolande, da. of Andrè II. King
of Hungary, 2.^d wife. See N.º 505.

810 Peter III. King of Aragon.

811 Constance, da. of Mainfroi, King
of Sicily.

Elizabeth married
Denis, King of Portugal
See Table XXXVI. N.º 528.

TABLE LXXI.

BOULOGNE I.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 812 Gui, <i>a la Barbe Blanche</i> , Comte de Boulogne. | 813 |
| 814 Baldouin II. Comte de Boulogne, slain 1033. | 815 Adelaide de Gand. |
| 816 Eustache I. Comte de Boulogne. ob. 1049. | 817 Maud, da. of Lambert, <i>le Barbu</i> , Duke of Lorrain. |
| 818 Eustache II. <i>aux-Grenons</i> , Comte de Boulogne. ob. 1093. | 818 Ide, da. of Godefroy <i>le Barbu</i> , Duke of Lorrain.
See Table XXI. N.° 258. |
| 820 Eustache III. Comte de Boulogne. (Younger brother of Godefroy of Boulogne, King of Jerusalem.) vivant 1125. | 821 Marie, da. of Malcolm III. King of Scotland.
See Tab. IX. N.° 49 |

Maud, da. and heir, married,
Stephen, King of England.
See N. 822.

TABLE LXXII.

BOULOGNE II.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 822 Stephen, King of England. | 823 Maud, da. and heir of Eustache III. Co. de Boulogne. |
|-------------------------------|--|

Marie, daughter to King Stephen,
(sister to Eustache, and William, Comtes de Boulogne)
married
Matthieu d'Alsace, younger son of Thierry, Earl of Flanders.
See Table XVIII. N.° 208.

TABLE LXXIII.

SAXE, BILLUNG

- | | |
|---|--|
| 824 Billiing, Seigneur de Stubenskorn. | 825 |
| 826 Herman, Gouverneur, ou Duc Militaire de la Saxe, 953. ob. 973. | 827 Hildegarde de Westerbours. |
| <p>Mathilde, de Saxe, married
Baldouin III. Earl of Flanders.
See Table XVI. N.º 181.</p> | |
| 828 Bernard, Duc de Saxe. ob. 1062. | 829 Eilike, da. of Hen. Marquis de Sweinfurt. |
| 830 Ordulphe, Duc de Saxe, 1062. | 831 Gisele, da. of Olaus, King of Norway. |
| 832 Magnus, Duc de Saxe. ob. 1106. | 833 Sophie, da. of Bela. I. K. of Hungary. See Tab. XXV. N. 324. |
| <p>Wulfhilde, da. and coh. married
Hen. <i>le Noir</i>, Duc de Baviere.
See Table XXXIX. N.º 423.</p> | |

TABLE LXXIV.

SICILY.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 834 Tancred, Comte de Hauteville. | 835 Fredesina. |
| 836 Roger I. Comte de Sicile, conquered this Island from the Saracens, after 1060. ob. 1101. | 837 Adelaide, neice of Boniface, Marquis of Italy. ob. 1118. |

828 Roger II. Comte de Sicile; Duke
of Apulia. ob. 1154.

839 Beatrice, da. of Guiter, Comte de
Reate, 1153.

Constance de Sicile, da. married
Hen. VI. Emperor. See N. 840.

TABLE LXXV.

SICILY, AND NAPLES.

840 Hen. VI. Emperor, son of Fre-
deric I, (*Barbe-Rousse*,) King of
the two Sicilies. ob. 1198.

841 Constance, da. of Roger II. Co.
de Sicile.

842 Frederic II. Emperor; King of the
two Sicilies, and King of Jeru-
salem. ob. 1250.

843 *Blanche de Lancea, concubine.*

844 Manfroi, natural son, King of the
two Sicilies.

845 Beatrix da. of Ame IV. Comte de
Savoie.

Constance of Sicilie, married
Peter III. King of Aragon.
See Table LXX. N.º 810.

TABLE LXXVI.

ITALY.

846 Everard, Comte.

847 Gisele, da. of Louis le Debonaire.

848 Berenger I. King of Italy, 888.
ob. 924.

849 Bertile da. of Suppon, Duc de Spo-
lette.

Gisele married
Adalbert, Marquis d'Ivree.

TABLE LXXVII.

ITALY, AND BURGUNDY-PALATIN.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 850 Adalbert, Marquis of Ivree. | 851 Gisele, da. of Berenger I. Duke of Frioul, and King of Italy. See N.º 847. |
| 852 Berenger II. Marquis of Ivree, and King of Italy. | 853 Willa, da. of Rodolph I. King of Burgundy. |
| 854 Adalbert, Marquis of Ivree. | 855 Gerberga, da. of Letald, Comte de Macon, and Auxonne. |
| 856 Otto-Guillaume, Comte de Besancon. ob. 1027. | 857 Ermentrude, da. of Renaud, Co. de Reims, et de Rouci. |
| 858 Renaud I. Co. Palatin de Bourgogne. ob. 1057. | 859 Alix, da. of Richard II. Duke of Normandy. |
| 860 Guill. I. <i>le Grand</i> , Comte de Bourgogne. ob. 1087. | 861 Etiennette, héritiere du Comte de Vienne. |
| 862 Renaud II. Co. de Bourgogne. ob. 1105. | 863 da. of Conon. |
| 864 Stephen, Comte de Varasque, et de Macon. ob. 1102. | 865 Beatrix, da. of Gerard d'Alsace, Duke of Lorraine. |
| 866 Renaud III. Comte de Bourgogne. ob. 1148. | 867 Agathe, da. of Simon I. Duke of Lorraine. |

Beatrix da. and heir
married
Frederic I. (*Barbe-rousse*) Emperor.
See Table LXXXIII. N.º 902.

TABLE LXXVIII.

MAINE I.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 868 David, Seigneur puissant dans le
Maine. | 869 |
| 870 Hugh I. Comte de Maine, 955. | 871 |
| 872 Herbert I. <i>Eveille-Chien</i> , Comte
de Maine. ob. 1036. | 873 |

Paule de Maine married
Lancelin, Sire de Baugenci.
See N. 874.

TABLE LXXIX.

MAINE II.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 874 Lancelin, Sire de Baugenci. | 875 Paule de Maine. See N.° 872. |
| 876 Jean de Baugenci, Seigneur de
la Flèche. | 877 |
| 878 Helie I. Comte de Maine. ob.
1110. | 879 Mathilde, da. and heir of Ger-
vais, Seigneur de Chateau-du-
Loir. |

Sibylle, da. and heir
married Fulk V. Earl of Anjou.
See Table X. N.° 60.

TABLE LXXX.

BURGUNDY-TRANS-JURANE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 880 Conrad, Comte d'Auxerre; « puis
« de la Bourgogne qui est entre
« le Mont-Jura, et les Alpes. » | 881 |
| 882 Rodolfe I. Comte de Bourgogne.
ob. 911. | 883 |
| 884 Rodolfe II. Comte de Bourgogne,
King of Arles. ob. 937. | 885 Berthe, said to be daughter of
Burchard, Duke of Suabia:
remarried Hugh, King of Italy. |
- Adelaide, widow of Lothaire, son of Hugh, King of Italy,
remarried Otto I. King of Germany.
- | | |
|--|---|
| 886 Conrad, <i>le Pacifique</i> , King of
Arles, or Burgundy. | 887 Mathilde, da. of Louis <i>d' Outre-</i>
<i>mer</i> , King of France. |
|--|---|

Gerberg de Bourgogne, married
Herman II. Duc de Suabe.
See N. 894.

TABLE LXXXI.

SUABIA I.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 888 Burchard, Duc de Suabe, 916. ob.
926. | 889 Hegenwide, or Wida. |
|--|-------------------------|

Berthe wife of Rodolfe II. King of Burgundy-Trans-jurane.
See Table LXXX. N.º 884.

TABLE LXXXII.

SUABIA II.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 890 Gerard, or Gebehard, Comte de la France Orientale, cousin of K. Conrad. | 891 |
| 892 Udon, Duke of Franconia. ob. 982. | 893 |
| 894 Herman II. Duke of Alsace, and Suabia. ob. 1004. | 895 Gerberge, da. of Conrad, <i>le Pacifique</i> , King of Burgundy Transjurane. See Table LXXX. N. 886. |

Gisele of Suabia married
Conrad, *le Salique*, Emperor.
See N. 908.

TABLE LXXXIII.

SUABIA III. (HOHENSTAUFFEN, EMPERORS.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 896 Frederic de Buren, Seigneur de Hohenstauffen, chateau de la Suabe: sprung from the ancient Counts of Suabia. | 897 Hildegard, da. of Herman, Co. de la France Orientale, (ancestor of the house of Hohenloe,) and of Adelaide, Countess of Alsace ob. 1094. |
| 898 Frederic de Buren, Seign. de Hohenstauffen, Duc de Suabe, et Alsace. ob. 1105. | 899 Agnes, da. of the Emperor, Hen. IV. ob. 1143. |
| 900 Frederic II. Duke of Alsatia, and Suabia. ob. 1147. | 901 Judith, da. of Hen. <i>le Noir</i> , Duc de Baviere. ob. 1126. |

- 902 Frederic III. Duke of Alsatia, and Suabia: Elected EMPEROR, 1152, under the name of Frederic I. *Barbe-rousse*. ob. 1191, aged 70. See Table LXXV. N.° 840.
- 903 Beatrix, da. and heir of Renaud, Co. de Bourgogne. See Table LXXVII. N.° 862.
- 904 Philip de Suabe, V. son of the Emperor, Frederic I. created Marquis of Tuscany, 1195; and Duke of Suabia, 1196. Elected EMPEROR, 1198. ob. 1208, aged 30.
- 905 Irene, da. of the Greek Emperor, Isaac l' Ange; widow of Roger, son of Tancred, King of Sicily. ob. 1208.

Cunegonde married Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia.

See Table XXIV. N. 319.

Marie, married Hen. Duc de Brabant.

See Table XXI. N. 267.

Ethisa, or Beatrice, married Ferdinand III. King of Castille.

See Table XIV. N. 131.

TABLE LXXXIV.

FRANCONIA , EMPEROR.

- 906 Henri, Duke of Franconia.
- 907 Adelaide d'Egisheim, da. of Eberhard, Comte d'Alsace.
- 908 Conrad II. *le Salique*, elected K. of Germany 1024, crowned Emperor, 1027. ob. 1039.
- 909 Gisele, da. of Herman II. Duc de Suabe. See Table LXXXII. N. 894.
- 910 Hen. III. *le Noir*, Elected K. of Germany, 1026. crowned Emperor, 1045. ob. 1255.
- 911 Agnes, da. of Guill. V. Duc d'Aquitaine.
- 912 Hen. IV. elected King of Germany, 1053. Emperor 1061. ob. 1106.
- 913 Berthe, da. of Otto, Marquis de Suze. ob. 1087.

Agnes of Franconia married
Frederic, Duke of Suabia. See Table LXXXIII. N. 898.

TABLE LXXXV.

SAXE, IMPERIAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 914 Ludolphe, descendant of Witi-kind, Comte et Duke de Saxe. | 915 Hatwige, da. of Eberhard, Duc de Frioul. |
| 916 Otto, Duc de Saxe ob. 912. | 917 Hedwige, descended of the second marriage of the Emperor Arnoul. |
| 918 Hen. I. <i>l'Oiseleur</i> , Duc de Saxe, elected King of Germany. 919. Emperor. ob. 936. | 919 Mathilde, da. of Thierry, Comte de Ringelheim, great-grand-daughter of the famous Duke Witikind. |

Gerberge married
Louis d'Outremer, King of France.
See Table LXXXVI. N.º 936.

TABLE LXXXVI.

HOUSE OF CHARLEMAGNE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 920 Pepin d'Heristel, Duke of France. ob. 714. | 921 Alpaide, concubine. |
| 922 Charles, <i>Martel</i> , Arrogated the dignity of Mayor of the Palace. etc. ob. 741. | 923 Rotrude, ob. 724. |
| 924 Pepin, <i>le Bref</i> , Duke of France, possessed himself of the regal dignity, 752. ob. 768. | 925 Berthe, da. of Charibert, Comte de Laon. ob. 783. |

926 CHARLEMAGNE, born 742, King of Neustria, 768; reunited the whole Monarchy, 771. King of Lombardy. 774. Roman Emperor 800. ob. 814.

927 Hildegarde, «d'une maison illustre de Suabe.» ob. 782.

Berthe married
Angilbert Governor of Ponthieu.
See Table XL. N. 603.

Pepin, King of Italy
See Table LII. N. 701.

928 Louis I. *le Debonaire*, eldest son of Charlemagne, succeeded to the Empire. ob. 540.

929 Iudith, da. of Welfe, Comte de Baviere.

Gisele married Evrard, Duc de Frioul,
See Table N.

930 Charles, *le Chauve*, succeeded his brother Pepin in the kingdom of France. 840. ob. 877.

931 Hermentrude, da. of Eudo, Comte d'Orleans.

Justith married Baudouin, Earl of Flanders,
See Table XVI. N. 175.

932 Louis II. *le Begue*, crowned King of France, 877. ob. 879.

933 Adelaide.

934 Charles, *le Simple*, (posthumous) K. of France. ob. 929.

935 Ogive, da. of Edw. I. son of Alfred, King of England.

936 Louis IV. *Outremer*, K. of France. ob. 954.

937 Gerberge, sister of Hen. *l'Oiseleur*, Emperor.
See Table LXXV. N. 918.

Mathilde married
Conrad, *le Pacifique*, King of Burgundy.
See Table LXXX. N. 886.

- 938 Charles, Younger son, Duke of Lower Lorraine: despoiled by Hugh Capet of the Kingdom of France. 939

Gerberge married
Lambert, Comte de Louvain.
See Tab. XXI. N.º 253.

TABLE LXXXVII.

ENGLAND, SAXON KINGS.

- 940 Egbert I. King of England. ob. 837. 941 Redburge.
942 Ethelwolf, K. of Engl. ob. 858. 943 Osburge.
944 Alfred; *the Great*, K. of Engl. ob. 900., aged 52. 945 Anvinte.
946 Edw. I. *l'Ancien*. K. of G. 947 Elflede.

Ogive married Charles *le Simple*, K. of France
See Table XXXVI. N. 934.
Adele married Ebles, Comte de Poitiers.
See Table IX. N. 68.

- 948 Edmond I. King of England. ob. 948. 949 Edgive.
950 Edgar, K. of England. ob. 975. 951 Elflede.
952 Edw. *le Martyr*, K. of E. ob. 978. 953
954 Ethelred II. K. of E. ob. 1016. 955 Elgive.
956 Edmond II. *Cote-de-Fer*, K. of England. ob. 1017. 957 Algiuhe.

958 Edward fled to Hungary. ob. 1057. 959

Margaret, (sister to Edgar Atheling,)
grand-daughter to Edmond II, *Cote-de-Fer*, married
Malcolm III. King of Scotland.
See Table IX. N. 5o.

TABLE LXXXVIII.

NORMANDY II. DUKES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 960 Regnold surnamed <i>le Riche</i> , a
Count in Normandy. | 961 |
| 962 Rollo, I. Duke of Normandy.
living 928. | 963 Papie, da. of Comte Berenger. |
| 964 Guill. I. <i>Longue-Épée</i> , Duke of
Normandy. ob. 942. | 965 Sprotte. |
| 966 Richard I. <i>Sans-peur</i> , D. of N.
ob. 996. | 967 Gonnor. |
| 968 Richard II. <i>le Bon</i> , D. of N.
ob. 1027. | 969 Judith, da. of Conan, <i>le Tort</i> ,
Comte de Rennes. |
| 970 Robert I. <i>le Magnifique</i> , Duke
of Normandy. | 971 Harlette. |

William II. *The Bastard*,
Duke of Normandy,
became King of
England, under the name of
William, the *Conqueror*. See Table I. N. 1.

TABLE LXXXIX.

LORRAINE.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 972 | Thierri II. Duke of Upper Lorraine. See Table XVIII. N. 206- | 973 | Hedwige, da. Frederic, Comte de Formbach, 1. st wife; widow of Gebhard, Comte de Supplenbourg. |
| 974 | Simon, Duke of Lorraine. ob. 1139. | 975 | Adelaide, or Berthe. |
| 976 | Matthieu I. Duke of Lorraine. | 977 | Berthe, sister of Frederic, <i>Barberousse</i> , Emperor.
See Table LXXXIII. N. 900. |

Alix of Lorraine married
Hugh III. Duke of Burgundy.
See Table LXV. N. 785.

TABLE XC.

CARCASSONE.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|------------|
| 978 | Oliba, Co. de Carcassonne (en Languedoc ,) et de Rasez. fl. 836. | 979 | Elnetrude. |
| 980 | Louis-Eliganius, Comte de Carcassonne. viv. 851. | 981 | |
| 982 | Oliba II. (believed to be son of the last,) vivant 877. | 983 | |
| 984 | Acfred II. Comte de Carcassonne. fl. 934. | 985 | |

Arsinde, da. and heir, married
Arnaud de Comminges. See N. 986.

TABLE XCI.

CARCASSONNE AND FOIX.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 986 Arnaud, son of Asnarius, Comte de Comminges et de Conserans. ob. circ. 957. | 987 Arsinde, da. and h. of Acfred II. Comte de Comminges. |
| 988 Roger I. Co. de Carcassonne. | 989 Adelaide. |
| 990 Bernard, 2. ^d son, Comte de Foix. ob. 1038. | 991 Gersende de Bigorre, Sister and heir of Garcie Arnaud II. Comte de Bigorre. |

Gisberge de Foix, married
Ramire I. King of Aragon.
See Table XXXVI. N. 513.

TABLE XCII.

ROUCI.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 992 Renaud, Comte de Reims. ob. | 993 Alberade, da. of Louis, d'Ou-
tremer King of France. |
|---------------------------------|---|

Ermentrude de Rouci, married
Otto-Guill. Comte de Bourgogne.
See Table LXXVII. N. 886.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 994 Gilbert, Comte de Rouci, viv.
990. | 995 |
|---|---------------|

996 Ebles I. Comte de Reims, et de Rouci. ob. 1033.

997 Beatrix, da. of Rainier IV. Co. de Hainault, by Hedwige, sister of King Robert. See Table XXI. N. 249.

Alix, da. and coheir, married Hilduin, Conte de Montdidier. See N. 998.

TABLE XCIII.

ROUCI II.

998 Hilduin, Comte de Montdidier; et, jure uxoris, de Rouci.

999 Beatrix de Rouci. See N. 997.

Felicie married Sanche-Ramirez I. K. of Aragon See Table XXXVI. 515.

TABLE XCIV.

COUCI.

1000 Enguerard I. Comte d'Amiens. ob. 1116.

1001 Ade, da. of Letard de Rouci.

1002 Thomas, Baron de Couci. ob. circ. 1130.

1003 Melisende, da. and h. of Gui, Seign. de Creci, et de Nogent.

1004 Enguerard II. Baron de Couci etc. ob. circ. 1147.

1005 Ade. da. of Raoul de Baugenci et de Mahaut.

1006 Raoul I. Baron de Couci. ob.
1191, at the siege of Acre. (a)

1007 Agnes, *la Boiteuse*, II. da. of
Baudouin IV. Comte de Hai-
nault.

Yolande de Couci married
Robert II. Comte de Dreux.
See Table LXIV. N. 774.

(a) L'Abbé Velli raconte, qu'un Chevalier, chargé par le testament de Raoul de porter son coeur en France à la Fayel, rencontra sur le pont du château le mari de la dame, qui, l'ayant fait fouiller, lui trouva le fatal present.

« Le malheureux époux, ajoute-t-il, transporté de rage, imagina de faire mettre le coeur en ragoût pour être servi sur la table de sa femme; elle en mangea beaucoup. Alors le cruel épouse lui découvrit le secret. La dame, saisie d'horreur, jura qu'après une nourriture si chère, si précieuse, elle n'en prendrait jamais d'autre, et mourut peu de jours après. » — Cette aventure, en la supposant vraie, regarde Renaud I. Chatelaine de Couci; et non point Raoul. — Le Roman des *amours du Châtelain de Couci et de la Dame de Fayel* existe parmi les manuscrits français de la Bibliothèque du Roi, N. 195. où la plupart des chansons de cet amant sont rapportées. » *L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, XII. 227.

TABLE XCV.

ARTOIS.

1008 Robert, *le Bon*, Comte d'Ar-
tois, 2.^d son of King Louis VIII.
born 1216. ob. 1250.

1009 Maud, eldest da. of Hen. II.
Duc de Brabant.
See Table XXI. N. 266.

Blanche of Artois, married

1 Hen. I. King of Navarre, and Co. de Champagne.
See Table XXXII. N. 484.

2 Edmund of England, Earl of Lancaster.
See Table XCVIII. N. 1016.

TABLE XCVI.

PLANTAGENET II.

1010 Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 2.^d
son of Edw. III. King of Eng-
land. See Table II. N. 17.

1011 Da. and heir, of William de
Burgh, Earl of Ulster.

Philippa, da. and heir, married
Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.
See N. 1012.

TABLE XCVII.

MORTIMER.

1012 Edmund Mortimer, Earl of
March.

1013 Philippa Plantagenet, d. and h.
of Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

1014 Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.

1015 Eleonore, da. and heir of Thomas
Holland, Earl of Kent, by Jane
d. and h. of Edm. Plantagenet,
Earl of Kent.

Anne Mortimer, heiress to her Brother,
married
Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York.
See Table II. N. 22.

TABLE XCVIII.

PLANTAGENET III. (LANCASTER.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1016 Edmund, <i>le Bossu</i> , Earl of
Lancaster; younger son K. Hen. III.
ob. 1296. | 1017 Blanche d'Artois. see Table XCV.
N. 1008. |
| 1018 Hen. <i>de Monmonth</i> , Earl of
Lancaster. ob. 1345. | 1019 Matilda, da. of Sir Patric Cha-
worth. |

- 1 Matilda married
W.^m de Burgh, Earl of Ulster
see Table XCVI. N. 1011.
2 Jane married John, Lord Mowbray.
See Table CII. N. 1027.
3 Eleonore married Richard, Earl of Arundel.
See Table CVI. N.
-

TABLE XCIX.

PLANTAGENET IV. (KENT.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1020 Edmund, of <i>Woodstock</i> ; 3. ^d son
of K. Edw. I. Earl of Kent; behea-
ded, 1329. | 1021 Margaret, da. and h. of John,
Lord Wake. |
|--|--|

Jane, d. and h. *the Fair Muid of Kent*,
married
Sir Thomas Holland, created Earl of Kent.

TABLE C.

PLANTAGENET V. (NORFOLK.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1022 Thomas, <i>de Brotherton</i>, (2.^d son
of K. Edw. I.) Earl of Norfolk.
1312. Marshal of England. ob.
1336.</p> | <p>1023 Alice, da. of Sir Robert Halys.</p> |
|---|---|

Margaret Plantagenet, da. and h. married
John Lord Segrave. See N. 1024.

TABLE CI.

SEGRAVE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <p>1024 John, Lord Segrave.</p> | <p>1025 Margaret Plantagenet. ob. 1399.
See N. 1022.</p> |
|---------------------------------|--|

Elizabeth Segrave, da. and heir, married
John Lord Mowbray. See N. 1029.

TABLE CII.

MOWBRAY.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <p>1026 John, Lord Mowbray.</p> | <p>1027 Jane, da. of Hen. Plantagenet,
Earl of Lancaster.
See Table XCVIII. N. 1018.</p> |
| <p>1028 John, Lord Mowbray.</p> | <p>1029 Elizabeth da. and heir of John,
Lord Segrave.
See Table CI. N. 1024.</p> |

1030 Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. 1031

Margaret Mowbray, d. and h. married
Sir Robert Howard, Lord Howard.
See N. 1032.

TABLE CIII.

HOWARD.

1032 Robert, Lord Howard.	1033 Margaret Mowbray, see N. 1030.
1034 John Howard, Duke of Norfolk.	1035 Catherine Molines.
1036 Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.	1037 Isabel Tylney.

Lady . . Howard married
Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby,
father of Henry, Early of Derby.
See Table VI. N. 33.

TABLE CIV.

BRABANT II.

1038 Godfrey, <i>le Barbu</i> , or <i>le Grand</i> , 1. st Duke of Brabant. See Ta- ble XXI. 258.	1039 Ide, d. of Albert III. Comte de Namur. See N. 259.
--	--

Adelaide de Brabant, widow of Hen. I. K. of England,
remarried
William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel, and Sussex.
See N. 1040. 1041.

TABLE CV.

ALBINI.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1040 William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel, and Sussex. ob. 1157. | 1041 Adelaide de Brabant (half-sister to Jocelin de Louvain, who married the heiress of the Lord Percy). |
| 1042 William Earl of Arundel, and Sussex. ob. 1176. | 1043 Mathilde de Saint Hilary. |
| 1044 William, Earl of Arundel, and Sussex. | 1045 Mabil, da. and coh. of Hugh, Earl of Chester. |

Isabel d'Albini, heir to her Brother Earl Hugh,
 married
 John Fitzalan, Lord of Clun, and Oswaldestre.
 See N. 1046.

TABLE CVI.

FITZALAN.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1046 John Fitzalan, Lord of Clun, and Oswaldestre, Co. Salop. | 1047 Isabel d'Albini, sister and heir, of Hugh, Earl of Arundel. |
| 1048 John Fitzalan, ob. vitâ matris. | 1049 Maud . . . |
| 1050 Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. | 1051 |
| 1052 Edmund, Earl of Arundel, ob. 1327. | 1053 Alice, Countess of Warren, and Surry. |
| 1054 Richard, Earl of Arundel, Warren, and Surry. ob. 1376. | 1055 Eleonore, da. of Hen. Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. |

1056 Richard, Earl of Arundel, Warren,
and Surry. ob. 1378.

1057 Isabel de Bohun, da. of Wm.
Earl of Northampton.

Isabel Fitzalan, coheir to her Brother,
widow of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk,
remarried
Sir Robert Gousel, Knight,
whose heiress carried the
inheritance by marriage to the
Stanleys, Earls of Derby.

TABLE CVII.

NAMUR.

1058 Berenger, Comte de Namur,
vivant 942.

1059 Symphorienne, da. of Rainier I.
Duc de Lorraine, et Comte de
Hainault.

1060 Robert I. Comte de Namur.

1061

1062 Albert I. Comte de Namur,
fl. 973.

1063 Ermengarde, da. of Charles of
France, Duke of Lower Lorraine.

Hadwige, married
Gerard d'Alsace, Duke of Upper Lorraine.
See Table XVIII. N. 203.

1064 Robert II. Comte de Namur.

1065

1066 Albert II. Comte de Namur. ob.
1037.

1067 Ragelinde, da. of Gothelon I.
Duke of High, and Low Lor-
raine.

1068 Albert III. Comte de Namur.

1069 Ide, da. of Bernard, Duc de
Saxe. See Table LXXIII. N. 828.

Ide married Godfrey, *le Barbu*. Duke of Lorraine.
See Table XXI. N. 258.

1070 Godefroi, Comte de Namur.

1071 Sybille, da. and h. of Roger,
Comte de Chateau-Porcien.

Ermessinde de Namur,
married Baudouin IV. *le Batisseur*,
Comte de Hainault. See Table XVI. N. 195.

TABLE CVIII.

PLANTAGENET VI. (BEAUFORT)

1072 John, *of Gaunt*, Duke of Lan-
ster, 3.^d son of K. Edw. III.

1073 Katherine, da. of Sir Payne Roet
1396. ob. 1403. Issue born before
marriage: but legitimated by Act
of Parliament, 1397.

Jane Beaufort married
Ralph Nevile, 1.st Earl of Westmoreland. See N. 1078.

1074 John Beaufort, Earl of Somers-
et, and Marquis of Dorset. ob.
1410.

1075 Margaret, da. of Thomas Hol-
land, Earl of Kent.

1076 John Beaufort, Earl, and Duke
of Somerset.

1077 Margaret Beauchamp, da. of John,
Lord Beauchamp of Bletso.

Margaret Beaufort, da. and heir,
married Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and
was mother of K. Hen. VII. See Table III. N. 27.

TABLE CIX.

NEVILE.

1078 Ralph Nevile, first Earl of Westmoreland. 1079 Jane Beaufort. See N. 1072.

Cecile Nevile, married
Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York. See Table II. N. 24.

1080 Richard Nevile, younger son, Earl of Salisbury. 1081 Alice Montagu, da. and h. of Thomas, Earl of Salisbury.

Lady . . . Nevile married
Stanley, Earl of Derby. See Table VI.

TABLE CX.

GRANDSON.

1082 Otto Seigneur de Grandson, au Pays de Vaud. 1083

1084 William, Seign. de Grandson, et de Saint-Croix. 1085 Blanche de Savoie.

1086 William, Seign. de Grandson, Chevalier of the Order of the Collar of Savoy, (brother to Otto II. Lord of Grandson, Saint-Croix, and Coppet (a)) retired to England. 1087 Da. and heir, of Lord Tregoz, of Herefordshire.

(a) There is an altar-tomb for one of this Family, Otto de Grandson, in the Cathedral of Lausanne. Arms on his Shield—*Paly of six, on a bend 5 Escallops.*

1088 Sir Thomas Grandson, Knight. 1089
(See *Dugdales Baronage.*)

The heiress of this Family
married the Lord Beauchamp of Bletso.
See Table CVIII. N. 1077.

TABLE CXI.

BAR. I.

1090 Wigeric, Comte de Palais, sous le roi Charles, <i>le Simple</i> ,	1091
1092 Frederic I. Comte de Bar, 951. ob. 984.	1093 Beatrix, sister of Hugh Capet.
1094 Thierry I. Duc de Bar, et de Lorraine. ob. 1026.	1095

Sophie, da. and heir, married
Louis, Comte de Montbeliard.
See N. 1096.

TABLE CXII.

BAR. II. MONTBELIARD.

1096 Louis, Comte de Montbeliard, et de Bar. ob. 1065.	1097 Sophie de Bar, da. and heir, See N. 1094. ob. 1093.
1098 Thierry II. Comte de Bar.	1099 Ermentrude, da. of Guill. Co. de Bourgogne.

1100 Renaud I. *le Borgue*, Comte
de Bar. ob. 1150.

1101 Gisele, da. of Gerard I. Comte
de Vaudemont, and of Hadoide,
Comtesse d'Egisheim.

1102 Renaud II. *le Jeune*, Comte de
Bar. ob. 1170.

1103 Agnes, da. of Thibaut IV. Co.
de Champagne, who brought him
in dower the Chatellenie of *Ligni*.

1104 Thibaud I. Comte de Bar. ob.
1214.

1105 Isabelle, da. of Gui, Comte de
Bar-sur-Seine.

1106 Hen. II. Comte de Bar. ob.
1140.

1107 Philippine, da. of Robert II. Co.
de Dreux.

Margaret carried the Chatellenie
of Ligni, to her husband,
Henri Comte de Luxembourg.
See Table XXII. N. 279.

TABLE CXIII.

VIENNOIS III.

1108 Hugh de Coligni.

1109 Beatrix da. and h. of Guigues V.
Comte de Viennois, widow of
Hugh III. Duc de Bourgogne. See
Table XLII. N. 589.

Marguerite de Coligni, married
Amedée IV. Comte de Savoie
See N. 1110.

TABLE CXIV.

SAVOY II.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1110 Amedée IV. Comte de Savoie.
ob. 1253.
See Table XXXVIII. N. 544.</p> | <p>1111 Marguerite de Coligni.
See N. 1108.</p> |
|--|---|

Beatrix de Savoie married
Manfroi, King of Sicily and Naples.
See Table LXXV. N. 844.

TABLE CXV.

LUXEMBOURG III. OF THE FIRST RACE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1112 Sigefroi, Seigneur de Luxembourg. ob. 998.</p> | <p>1113 Hedwige.</p> |
| <p>1114 Frederic I. Comte de Luxembourg. ob. 1019.</p> | <p>1115 . . . Grand-daughter of Meginhaud, Comte de Gueldre.</p> |
| <p>1116 Gilbert, Comte de Luxembourg. ob. 1057.</p> | <p>1117</p> |
| <p>1118 Conrad I. Comte de Luxembourg.</p> | <p>1119 Clemence, heiress of Longwi.</p> |

Ermenson de Luxembourg, married
Godefroi, Comte de Namur, (See Table CVII. N. 1070.)
whose son Henri, *l' Aveugle*, Comte de Namur, was father of
Ermensette, wife of Waleran, Marquis d' Arlon, who was father
of Hen. *le Blond*, who became Comte de Luxembourg.
See Table XXII. N. 278. (a)

(a) Correct, by this, Table XXII.

TABLE CXVI.

GUELDRE I.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1120 Godescale, Comte de Zutphen. | 1121 Adelaide. |
| 1122 Otto, Comte de Gueldre. fl.
1074. | 1123 Judith. |

Ermengarde de Gueldre, married
Gerard de Wassenberg. See N. 1124.

TABLE CXVII.

GUELDRE II.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1124 Gerard de Wassenberg, Comte
de Gueldre, jure uxoris. ob.
1128. | 1125 Ermengarde, heiress of Gueldre.
See N. 1122. |
| 1126 Gerard II. Comte de Gueldre.
ob. circ. 1141. | 1127 Clemence, Comtesse de Glis-
berg. |
| 1128 Hen. I. Comte de Gueldre. | 1129 Seinare. |

Agnes de Gueldre, married
Hen. *l'Aveugle*, Comte de Namur.
See Table XXII. N. 278.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1130 Otto III. Co. de Gueldre. viv.
1206. | 1131 Richarde . . . |
|--|---------------------|

Adelaide de Gueldre, married
Guill. I. Comte de Holland.
See Table XX. N. 239.

TABLE CXVIII.

VERDUN.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1132 Wigeric, Comte du Palais, sous
le regne de Charles, <i>le Simple</i> . | 1133 |
| 1134 Gozelon. | 1135 |
| 1136 Godefroi, <i>le Vieux</i> , Comte de
Verdun. ob. circ. 1005. | 1137 Mathilde, da. of Herman Billung,
Duc de Saxe. ob. 1009. |

Gothelon, 2.^d son
Duke of Lower Lorrain.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1138 Herman, 5. th son, Comte de
Verdun. vivant 1034. | 1139 Mathilde, da. of Louis, Comte
de Dagsbourg. |
|---|---|

Mathilde de Verdun, married
Rainier IV. Comte de Hainault.
See Table XXI. N. 251.

TABLE CXIX.

TURENNE I.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1140 Bernard, Vicomte de Turenne:
(temp. Louis, <i>d'Outremer</i> .) | 1141 Deda . . . |
|---|-----------------|

Sulpice de Turenne, heir to her Brother, married
Archambaud, Vicomte de Comborn. See N. 1141.

TABLE CXX.

TURENNE II.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1142 Archambaud, <i>Jambe - Pourrie</i> ,
Vicomte de Comborn, et Tu-
renne. fl. 992. | 1143 Sulpice, heiress of Turenne. See
N. 1140. |
| 1144 Ebles, Vicomte de Turenne. | 1145 Beatrix, da. of Rich. I. Duc de
Normandie. See Tab. LXXXVIII.
N. 966. |
| 1146 Guillaume, Vicomte de Tu-
renne. | 1147 Mathilde . . . |
| 1148 Boson I. Vicomte de Turenne.
ob. 1091. | 1149 |

Mathilde de Turenne, married
Hugh. II. Duke of Burgundy.
See Table LXV. N. 782.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1150 Raymond I. Vicomte de Tu-
renne. vivant 1122. | 1151 Mathilde, da. of Geoffroi II. Co.
de Perche. |
|---|--|

Marguerite de Turenne
married
Guill. IV. Comte d'Angouleme.
See Table XII. N. 96.

TABLE CXXI.

PERCHE.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1152 Guillaume, son of Yves de Bel-
leme, Co. d'Anjou. ob. 1028. | 1153 |
|---|----------------|

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1154 Warin, Seig. de Domfront. ob.
v. p. | 1155 |
| 1156 Geoffroi I. Vicomte de Cha-
teaudun. fl. 1028. ob. 1040. | 1157 Helvise . . . |
| 1158 Rotrou I. Comte de Mortaigne,
et de Perche. vivant 1079. | 1159 Adeline. |
| 1160 Geoffroi II. Comte de Perche.
ob. 1100. | 1161 Beatrix, da. of Hilduin, Comte
de Rouci. |

Mahaud de Perche married
Raymond I. Vicomte de Turenne.
See Table CXX. N. 1150.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1162 Rotrou II. Comte de Perche.
ob. 1144. | 1163 Havoise, da. of Edw. de Salis-
bury, grand-daughter of Gautier
d' Evreux. |
|---|--|

Marguerite de Perche married Garcie-Ramirez IV.
King of Navarre.
See Table XXXIII. N. 501.

TABLE CXXII.

AUSTRIA, OF THE FIRST LINE.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1164 Leopold, <i>l' Illustre</i> , Margrave
d' Autriche, 928. (son of Adal-
bert, Comte de Mertal, son of
Comte Otto, son of Henri, by
Barbe, da. of Otto, Duc de Saxe,
son of Henri, Duc de Thuringe,
et de Saxe, by Brunhilde, son of
Comte Poppon.). ob. 994. | 1165 Reichart, or Kilikart. |
| 1166 Henri I. Margrave d' Autriche.
ob. 1018. | 1167 Swanhilde. |

1168 Albert I. *le Victorieux*, Margrave d'Autriche. ob. 1056.

1169 Adelaide, sister of Peter, *l'Al-lemande*, K. of Hungary. ob. 1071.

1170 Ernest, *le Valiant*, Margrave d'Autriche. ob. 1075.

1171 Adelaide, da. of Dedon, Marquis de Lusace.

1172 Leopold II. *le Beau*, Margrave d'Autriche. ob. 1096.

1173 Itha, da. of Welphe I. Duke of Bavaria.

1174 Leopold III. *le Pieux*, Margrave d'Autriche. ob. 1136.

1175 Agnes, da. of the Emp. Henri IV. widow of Fred. I. Duke of Suabia.

Gertrude d'Autriche, married
Wladislas III. Duke or King of Bohemia.
See Table XXIV. N. 313.

TABLE CXXIII.

APULIA.

1176 Tancred, Seigneur de Hauteville.
See Table LXXIV. N. 834.

1177 Fredesinde, 2.^d wife.

1178 Robert, surnamed *Guiscard*,
eldest son of the 2.^d wife, - Duke
of Apulia. ob. 1085.

1179 Sikelgaite, 2.^d wife, da. of
Gaimar IV. Prince de Salerne.

Mathilde married
Raymond II. Comte de Barcelonne.
See Table XIII. N. 112.

TABLE CXXIV.

BAUGENCI.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1180 Lancelin I. Seigneur de Baugenci.
vivant 1051. | 1181 Paule, da. of Herbert, <i>Eveille-
Chien</i> , Comte du Maine. |
| 1182 Lancelin II. Seign. de Baugenci. | 1183 Alberg . . . |
| 1184 Raoul I. Sire de Baugenci. viv.
1118. | 1185 Mathilde, da. of Hugh <i>le Grand</i> ,
Comte de Vermandois. See Ta-
ble CXXV. N. 1186. |

Agnes married
Engerrard II. Sire de Couci.
See Table XCIV. N. 1005.

TABLE CXXV.

VERMANDOIS II.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1186 Hugh, <i>le Grand</i> , Comte de
Vermandois, 2. ^d son of Hen. I.
King of France. See Table LII. | 1187 Adelaide, da. and h. of Her-
bert IV. Comte de Vermandois,
by Hildebrante, heiress of the
County of Valois. |
|---|---|

Matilde married
Raoul I. Sire de Baugenci. See N. 1185.

TABLE CXXVI.

VERMANDOIS III.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1188 Albert I. <i>le Pieux</i> , Comte de Vermandois, (son of Herbert II. See Table LII. N. 709.) ob. 987. | 1189 Geberge, da. of Louis, <i>d'Outremer</i> , King of France. See Table LXXXVI. N. 936. |
| 1190 Herbert III. Comte de Vermandois. ob. 1000. | 1191 Hermengarde. |
| 1192 Otto, Comte de Vermandois. 1345. | 1193 Pavie . . . |
| 1194 Herbert IV. Comte de Vermandois. ob. 1080. | 1195 Hildebrante, heiress of the County of Valois. |

Adelaide, da. and heir, married
Hugh, *le Grand*, Co. de Vermandois.
See Table CXXV. N. 1186.

TABLE CXXVII.

SAXE II. IMPERIAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1196 Otto I. Emperor, (son of Henri I. <i>l'Oiseleur</i> . See Tab. LXXXV. N. 918.) vivant 973. | 1197 Edith, da. of Edw. King of England, 1. st wife. |
|---|---|

Lutgarde married
Conrad II. *le Sage*, Duke of Franconia.
(great grandfather of the Emperor Conrad, *le Salique*.)

- 1198 Adelaide, da. of Edw. King of Burgundy, 2.^d wife of the Emperor Otto I.

1199 Otto II. Emperor, (son of Otto I. by his 2.^d wife Adelaide)
ob. 983.

1200 Theophanie, da. of the Greek Emperor, Romaine le Jeune.

Mathilde da. married
Ezon, Comte Palatin. See N. 1201.

TABLE CXXVIII.

LOTHAIRE II. EMPEROR.

1201 Ezon, Comte Palatin du Rhin.
ob. 1035.

1202 Mathilde, da. of the Emperor,
Otto II. ob. 1025.
See Table CXXVIII. N. 1199.

1203 Otto, Comte Palatin du Rhin.
Duc de Suabe. ob. 1047.

1204

1205 Gebhard, Comte de Zuerfurt,
et de Supplembourg.

1206 Hadwige, da. of Frederic, Co.
de Formbach, en Baviere.

1207 Lothaire II. Duc de Saxe, crown-
ed Emperor, 1133.

1208 Richilde, only da. of Hen. *le*
Saxe, Duc de Saxe sur le Weser.

Gertrude, Da. and heir married
Hen. *le Superbe*, Duc de Baviere.
See Table XXIX. N. 435.

TABLE CXXIX.

FRANCONIA II.

1209 Werner, Comte de Naven, de
Worms, et de Spire.

1210

1211 Werner, Comte.

1212

1213 Conrad II. *le Roux*, Duc de la France Rhenane: et Duc de la haute Lorraine; of which last he was again deprived. ob. 955.

1214 Lutgarde, da. of the Emperor, Otto I. See Table CXXVII. N. 1196.

1215 Otto, Duc de Franconia father of Hen. Duc de Franconia, father of the Emperor Conrad, *le Salique*. See Tab. LXXXIV. N. 906.

1216 Judith, . . .

TABLE CXXX.

RINECK.

1217 Otto de Rineck.

1218 Gertrude, da. of Hen. le Gras, Duc de Saxe sur le Weser; widow of Sigefroi de Ballenstedt, Comte Palatin du Rhin.

Sophie married
Thierri VI. Comte de Holland.
See Table XX. N. 235.

TABLE CXXXI.

COUNT-PALATIN.

1219 Conrad, of the House of Hohenstauffen, created Comte Palatin du Rhin, 1156. ob. 1195.

1220 Irmengarde, da. of Berthold, Comte de Henneberg.

Agnes, da. and heir, married
Hen. de Saxe, Duc de Baviere.
See Table XXIX. N. 439.

TABLE CXXXII.

AUXERRE; NEVERS; AND TONNERE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1221 Landri, Chevalier de Poitou. | 1222 |
| 1223 Landri II. | 1224 Une Dame du pays d'Anjou. |
| 1225 Bodon II. batit le chateau de Monceaux. | 1226 |
| 1227 Landri, Comte d'Auxerre. ob. 1028. | 1228 Matilde, da. of Otto-Guillaume, Comte de Nevers, son of Adalbert, King of Italy. See Table LXXVII. N. 850. |
| 1229 Renaud, Comte d'Auxerre, et de Nevers. viv. 1030. | 1230 Havoise, da. of Robert, King of France. See Table XV. N. 144. |
| 1231 Guill. I. Comte de Nevers, et d'Auxerre. ob. 1097. | 1232 Ermengarde, da. of Renaud, Co. de Tonnere. |
| 1233 Renaud II. Comte de Nevers. | 1234 Agnes, da. of Lancelin, Sire de Baugenci. |
| 1235 Guill. II. Comte d'Auxerre ob. 1148. | 1236 Alix |

Aldesinde married
Aimon II. Seign. de Bourbon.
See Table LIII. N. 724.

TABLE CXXXIII.

AUVERGNE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1237 Astorg, Vicomte d'Auvergne. | 1238 |
| 1239 Robert II. Vicomte d'Auvergne,
et d'Ingelberge. | 1240 |
| 1241 Guill. V. Comte d'Auvergne.
989. ob. 1016. | 1242 Humberge . . . |
| 1243 Robert I. Comte d'Auvergne. | 1244 Hermengarde, da. of Guill.
<i>Taillefer</i> , Comte de Toulouse. |
- Ermengard married
Eudo II. Comte de Blois.
See Table XXXII. N. 471.
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1245 Guill. VI. Comte d'Auvergne.
ob. 1060. | 1246 Philippine, da. of Etienne, Co.
de Gévaudan. |
|--|--|

Philippine married
Archambaud IV. Seigneur de Bourbon.
See Table LIII. N. 722.

TABLE CXXXIV.

WELPHE.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1247 Welphe, or Guelfe, II. Comte
d'Altorf, en Suabe. | 1248 Imitza . . . |
|--|-------------------|

Cunegonde, (sister and heir of Welphe III. Comte d'Altorf,
Duc de Carinthie, et Marquis de Verone,) married
Albert-Azzo II. Marquis d'Este.
See Table XXIX, N. 429.

TABLE CXXXV.

POLAND.

1249 Piast, elected Duke of Poland, 842.	1250
1251 Ziémovit, Duke of Poland. ob. 892.	1252
1253 Lesko, Duke of Poland, ob. 913.	1254
1255 Ziémomislav, Duke of Poland. ob. 964.	1256
1257 Micislav, Duke of Poland. ob. circ. 999.	1258 . . . da. of Goutier, Margrave de Misnie.
1259 Bolislav I. Duke of Poland. ob. 1025.	1260 Conilde Dobrenir.
1261 Micislav II. Duke of Poland.	1262 Richense, da. of Ezon, Comte Palatin du Rhin. See Table CXXVIII. N. 1201.
1263 Casimir I. <i>le Pacifique</i> , Duke of Poland. ob. 1058.	1264 Marie Dobrogneva.

Da. married
Bela I. King of Hungary.
See Table XXV. N. 325.

Zuativa married
Uratislav II. King of Bohemia.
See Table XXIV. N. 311.

TABLE CXXXVI.

MERANIA.

1265 Arnoul, <i>le Mauvais</i> , Duc de Baviere ob. 637.	1266
1267 Arnoul, Co. Palatin, en Ger- manie. ob. 953.	1267
1269 Berthold, ob. 955.	1270
1271 Berthold I. Comte en Sund- gaw. ob. 1010.	1272 Adelaide.
1273 Arnoul IV. Comte d'Andechs. ob. 1080.	1274 Gisele.
1275 Arnoul V. Comte d'Andechs. ob. 1120.	1276 Agnes de Fornbach, heiress of Diessen, and the prefecture of Halle.
1277 Berthold III. Co. d'A. ob. 1160.	1278 Sophie . . . ob. 1156.
1279 Berthold IV. Comte d'Andechs. ob. 1187.	1280 Hedwige, da. of Ecbert, Co. de Bitten. ob. 1176.
1281 Berthold V. created Duke of Merania, 1180. ob. 1228.	1282

Gertrude married
André II. King of Hungary.
See Table XXV. N. 337.

TABLE CXXXVII.

CARINTHIA I.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1283 Marquard, Marquis, de la maison des Comtes de Muertzthal. | 1284 |
| 1285 Adalberon d'Eppenstein, Duke of Carinthia, vivant 1027. deprived of his Duchy, 1035, ob. 1039. | 1286 Brigitte. |
| 1287 Marquard, restored to the Dukedom of Carinthia. ob. 1077. | 1288 Liupirch. |
| 1289 Hen. II. Duke of Carinthia. | 1290 Sophie, da. of Leopold, <i>le Beau</i> , Marquis d'Autriche. |

Edwige married
Engilbert d'Ortenbourg, Comte de Lavant.
See N. 1291.

TABLE CXXXVIII.

CARINTHIA. II.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1291 Engilbert, Comte de Lavant, Marquis d'Istrie.
See Table CXXXVII. N. 1289. | 1292 Edwige de Carinthie. See N. 1289. |
| 1293 Engilbert succeeded his brother Henri, as Duke of Carinthia. ob. 1142. | 1294 Utha, da. of Ulric, Comte de Putten. |

Mathilde married
Thibaut, *le Grand*, Comte de Champagne.
See Table XXXII. N. 477.

TABLE CXXXIX.

THURINGIA.

1295 Conrad, brother of Herman II. Duc de Suabe.	1296
1297 Louis, <i>le Barbu</i> , de Thuringe. ob. 1056.	1298 Cecile, heiress of the House of Sangershausen.
1299 Louis, <i>le Sauteur</i> , ob. 1123.	1300 Adelaide, widow of Frederic, Palatin du Saxe.
1301 Louis, first Landgrave of Thuringia. ob. 1140.	1302 Hedwige, da. of Gison, Comte de Gudensberg.
1303 Louis II. Landgrave of Thuringia. 1166.	1304 Judith, da. of the Emperor Conrad III. See Table LXXXIV.

Cecile married
Wladislas IV. King of Bohemia.
See Table XXIV. N. 315.

TABLE CXL.

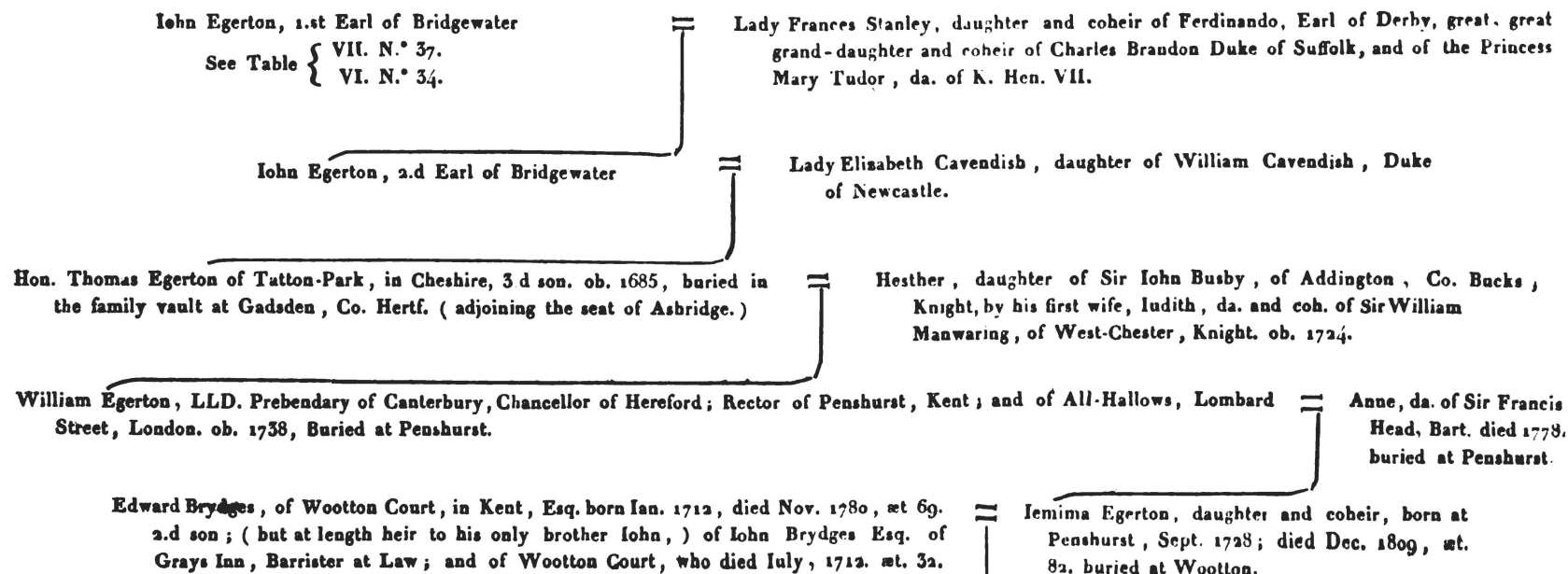
SUABIA IV. HOHENSTAUFFEN, IMPERIAL.

1305 Conrad III. Duke of Franconia and France-Rhenane : (son of Frederic Hohenstauffen, and of Agnes, daughter of the Emperor Hen. IV. and uncle to Frederic I. <i>Barbe-Rousse</i> ,) elected Emperor, 1138. ob. 1152.	1306 Gertrude, da. of Berenger, Co. de Sultzbach. ob. 1166.
---	--

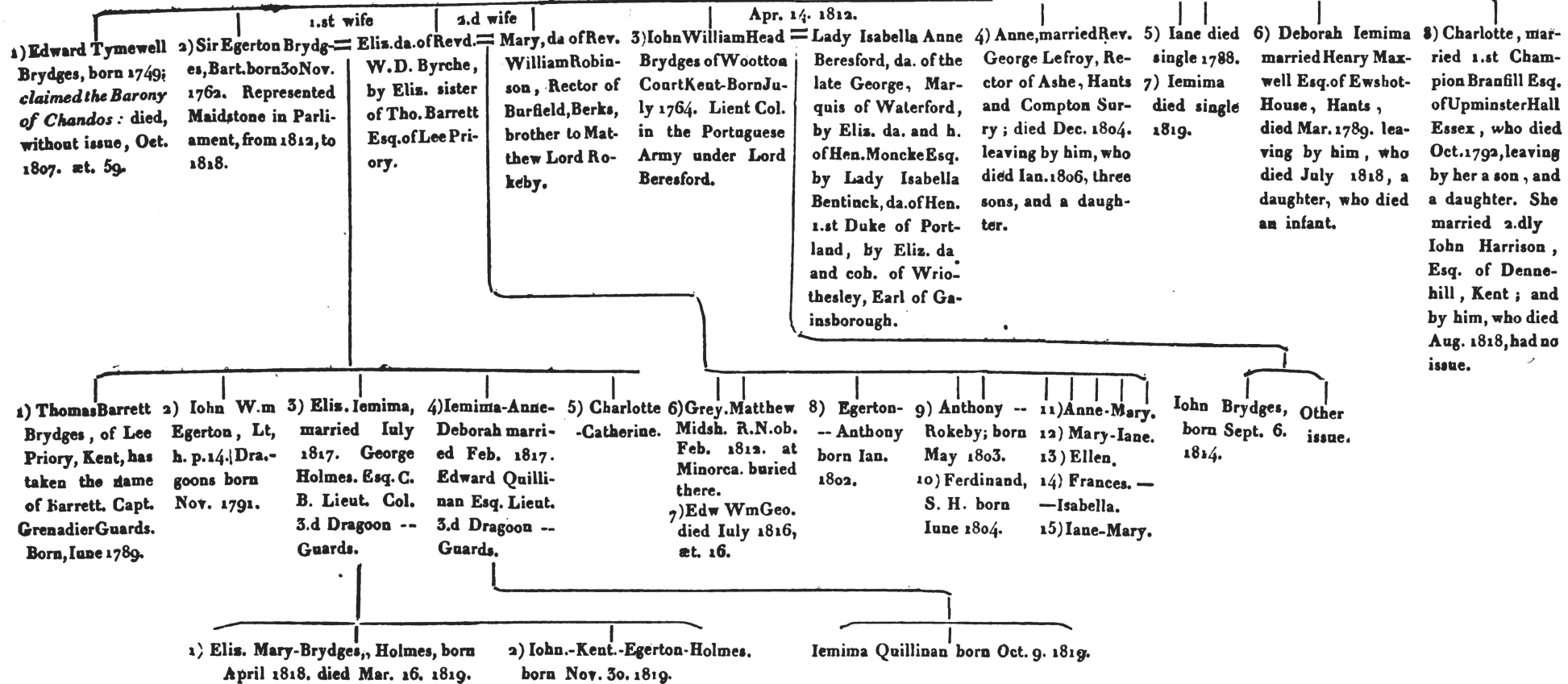
Judith married
Louis II. Landgrave of Thuringia.
See Table CXXXIX. N. 1303.

CONCLUDING TABLE

WITH A DEDUCTION TO THE PRESENT TIME, MARCH, 1820.



Issue of Edward Brydges and Iemima Egerton.



ILLUSTRATIONS

TO write an history, or biography, of the persons included in the preceding TABLES, would be to write an history of almost all Europe for more than five Centuries. It is remarkable, how frequently the Blood of the Chief Princely Vassals of the Crown of France under Hugh Capet unites, and flows through these channels. Of these, *Anquetil*, the modern Historian of France, gives the following account.

« Sous Hugues Capet la France contenoit l'espace entre la mer de Gascoigne, la Manche, le Rhin, la Suisse, les Alpes, et la Mediterranee; mais dans cette etendue combien de Seigneurs, qu'on appelloit grands vassaux, vrais souverains, lesquels ne reconnoissoient dans la royauté qu'un titre avoué par un simple hommage qui gênoit peu leur independance!

« Au nord, les Comtes ou Ducs de Flandres avoient, sous leur domination ce qui a composé ensuite les Pays-Bas et la Hollande. Dans la même partie, les Comtes de Vermandois étoient maîtres de la Picardie et de la Champagne. Au levant, les Ducs de Bourgogne, et de Lorraine, s'étendoient en Alsace le long du Rhin; au midi étoient les Ducs de Gascoigne et d'Aquitaine; ceux-ci dominant dans l'Auvergne, la Guienne, le Poitou, la Saintonge: au nord, les Ducs de Bretagne et de Normandie, tous s'avancant plus au moins dans l'interieur vers le centre; de sorte qu'il ne restoit proprement à Hugues Capet, en montant sur le trône, que le Duché de France, dont Paris étoit la capitale, comprenant le Blaisois, l'Orleanais, la Touraine, l'Anjou, le Perche, le Maine, et des villes, on fortresses en Artois, en Picardie, en Champagne, en Bourgogne, ou autres provinces ou les rois tâchoient toujours de prendre des positions, et d'où leurs grands vassaux les repousoient sans cesse.

« Ces hommages devoient au monarque le service militaire, c'est à dire, des troupes quand ils en étoient requis; ils les entretenoient et menaient à l'armée eux-mêmes. Feudataires de la couronne, ils avoient, aussi des feudataires ou vassaux, tenus à leur égard, aux mêmes obligations qu'ils contractoient par serment avec le monarque: c'est à dire, fidelité, aide et secours; ne pas souffrir qu'il fût fait tort à leur seigneur dans ses biens et sa personne; le defendre;

payer sa rancon s'il étoit fait prisonnier ; contribuer par des retributions, redevances, et présens à l'éclat de sa cour, et à l'établissement de ses enfans. Ces feudataires sont, à ce qu'il paroît, l'origine de la noblesse. Elle formoit autour du suzerain comme une famille ; mais elle n'a pu former un corps dans le royaume, parce qu'à mesure que les grands vassaux se sont détruits, ceux d'une province n'ont pas su joindre à ceux d'une autre, lesquels il n'avoient pas de lieu commun (1). »

For Earls of Flanders, See Table XVI. et seq.

For Comtes de Vermandois, See Tables LII. CXXV. CXXVI.

For Dukes of Burgundy, See Table LXV.

For Dukes of Lorraine, See Table LXXXIX.

For Dukes of Gascony.

For Dukes of Aquitaine, See Table XI.

For Dukes of Bretagne, See Table LVIII.

For Dukes of Normandy, See Table LXXXVIII.

But these Tables, which thus take all the great Houses of France, extend also to all the German Emperors, of the different Houses of Saxe, Franconia, Supplembourg, Hohenstauffen, Luxembourg, Holland, Bavaria, Hapsbourg, and Lorraine. The descent from Charlemagne is so frequent, that I have been tired of noticing it.

The House of Spain, with those of Navarre, and Portugal; the Kings of Italy, Sicily, Naples, Savoy, Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland, occur almost as often : nor is the line of the most illustrious of the Grand Dukes of Russia wanting.

In this multiplicity of objects of Historical Notice, my *selection* is naturally led to those who have been most eminent in the fields of Intellect and Literature.

Among these I have traced with a swelling pride, at which those may smile who will, a descent from all the great Princes, who were at the head of the TROUBADOURS, those spirits of exalted genius, to whom it is generally admitted that we may attribute the revival of the highest class of our European Literature. To the *Provincial* Minstrels no sound Critic denies that Poetry owes its second birth, after having slept for Centuries in darkness (2).

The first of these is WILLIAM, DUKE OF AQUITAINE, (See Table XI. N. 77.)
« Le plus ancien des Troubadours connu ; naquit 27. Aug. 1071, suivant la Chronique de Maillezais. »

(1) Anquetil, Histoire de France, 1805. 8.^o I. 431.

(2) See Nostradamus's Lives of Troubadours: Crescimbeni: Saint Palaye: Millot's Histoire Littéraire des Troubadours: Tiraboschi: Sismondi's Literature du Midi: Ginguené: Pignotti's Istoria Toscana: the Commentators on Dante and Petrarch, etc. etc.

« Si les historiens ne sont pas d'accord sur les qualités morales de Guillaume, tous rendent justice à ses talents. On conserve à la bibliothèque du Roi, neuf pièces de vers attribuées à ce prince. Dadin de Hautescerre a publié les deux premières, sans rien changer au style, dans ses *Res Aquitanicae*. L'une, qu'on pourrait intituler, *Le Muet par Amour*, paraît avoir fourni à Boccace l'idée de *Mazet de Laniposecchio*. On en trouvera l'analyse dans *La Bibliothèque de Poitou* de Dreux de Radier, dans *l'Histoire des Troubadours*; et Gudin en a inséré une imitation en vers dans son *Origine des Contes*. On remarque, dit l'abbé Millot, dans le peu de vers que nous avons de cet illustre Troubadour, une facilité, une élégance, une harmonie, dont les premiers essais de l'art ne paraissent pas capables. Orderic Vital assure que Guillaume avait chanté dans un poème son expédition malheureuse en la Terre-Sainte, et que sa gaîté naturelle y respirait, malgré la tristesse d'un sujet si propre à l'éteindre (3).

« Guillaume, dernier Duc de son nom, fils du précédent, et de la Comtesse Mathilde, fille de Comte de Toulouse, mourut dans son pèlerinage à Compostelle 9 Avril, 1137. » He was the father of the celebrated Eleonore of Guienne, the wife of Hen. II.

« La mort de son père rendit ELEONORE de bonne heure héritière de beau duché de Guienne, qui comprenoit alors de Gascoigne, la Saintonge, et le comté de Poitou. À quinze ans, elle l'apporta en dot au Roi de France, Louis VII, que cette alliance mit alors en état de regner sur les grands vassaux de la couronne. C'étoit l'ouvrage du sage Suger, qui n'entreprit rien que d'avantageuse à la France. L'Histoire a rendu la beauté d'Eleonore si fameuse, qu'il seroit inutile de la dépeindre. Cette beauté fut fatale au repos des peuples. Eleonore, née avec tous les avantages de la nature, aimoit le plaisir. Elle en trouva fort peu avec son mari, qui étoit dévot; sans esprit; et plein de petitesse: Elle ne tarda pas à former des intrigues etc. (4) »

She was accordingly divorced from Louis; and married his rival the King of England, Hen. II.

« Après la délivrance de son fils Rich. I. prisonnier en Allemagne, elle se retira à Fontevrauld, et mourut dans cet abbaye en 1203, âgée de plus de quatre vingts ans (5). »

Of CONSTANCE, wife of Robert, King of France, daughter of Guillaume, Comte de Toulouse, (See Table XV. N. 145.), it is recorded, that, « Ce

(3) Biogr. Univ. XIV. 141. 142.

(4) Biogr. Univ. VI. 194.

(5) Ibid. XIII. 8.

fut à Constance que la France dut ses premiers poètes ou Troubadours, que cette Princesse amena de la Provence pour plaire à son époux, qui aimait beaucoup la poésie. Ce léger bienfait fut acheté chèrement par le malheureux Robert, dont le caractère doux et facile eut bientôt à fléchir devant tous les caprices et les moindres volontés de la reine.

« Elle mourut à Melun en Juillet 1032, un an après la mort de son mari, et fut inhumée à Saint-Denis (6). »

ALIX, wife of Louis VII. *le Jeune*, King of France, (who was great grandson of King Robert, and Constance) was daughter of Thibaut, *le Grand*, Comte de Champagne, (*See Table XV. N. 153.*) « Elle a laissé la réputation d'une princesse accomplie. Elle faisait par son esprit et ses grâces l'ornement de la Cour de son père, quand Louis VII. devenu veuf, en 1160, de Constance de Castille, sa seconde femme, la demanda en mariage. La maison des Comtes de Champagnes était alors si puissante, qu'elle portait ombrage au pouvoir royal; Louis VI. donna en mariage les deux filles qu'il avait eues d'Eleonore d'Aquitaine, sa première femme, aux deux frères (7) de la reine Alix, et rapprocha doublement de la couronne, des vassaux dont l'autorité balançait la sienne.

« Alix fut tutrice de l'héritier du trône, et regente du royaume. Elle mourut à Paris, le 4 Juin, 1206, respectée des grands, et sincèrement regrettée des peuples (8).

« BLANCHE DE CASTILLE, fille de roi Alphonse IX. épouse de Louis VIII. Roi de France, (petit-fils de Louis VII.) mère de S. Louis, (*voyez Table XV. N. 157,*) fut amenée en France, l'an 1200, étant à peine dans sa 14^e année; et l'histoire a remarqué qu'ils vécurent ensemble pendant vingt-six ans, sans s'écarter l'un de l'autre, et sans que leur union eût été altérée un seul instant. Blanche, aussi séduisant par sa beauté, qu'étonnante par son esprit et la fermeté de son caractère, prit un grand ascendant sur son époux; elle assistait avec lui au conseil; le suivait dans ses expéditions militaires, et paraissait tellement née pour dominer, que Philippe Auguste, son beau-père, ne rougissait pas de la consulter, et de céder à ses conseils. »

« Elle était secrètement servie par Thibaut IV. Comte de Champagne, (*voyez Tab. XXXII. N. 482.*) qui, se piquant d'une grande passion pour elle, ne s'était lié aux mécontents (du Perche) que pour l'instruire de leurs desseins. Quand sa trahison leur fût connue, ils voulurent s'en venger en lui faisant la guerre; mais Blanche marcha à son secours, montrant toujours le

(6) Biog. Univ. IX. 459. 460.

(7) Should be nephews, not brothers.

(8) Biogr. Univ. I. 580.

roi à la tête de l'armée; et elle se chargea elle-même d'abaisser cette maison de Champagne, depuis si long temps redoutable à la couronne, par l'étendue et la position de ses domaines. Le Comte Thibaut poussa la galanterie jusqu'à se plaindre bien plus amèrement des rigueurs de Blanche, que de la politique de la regente, qui lui enlevait une partie de son héritage.

« Pour apprécier le mérite de cette Reine, il faut lire l'histoire-depuis 1223 jusqu'en 1252: rien de ce qui s'est passé en France pendant cet intervalle ne lui été étranger. »

« Elle mourut à Melun, le 1 décembre 1252, dans la 65. année de son âge, et fut enterrée à l'abbaye de Maubuisson, qu'elle avait fondée en 1242. (9).

Frederic I. *Barberousse*, (See Table LXXXIII. N. 902.) was elected EMPEROR 1153; and crowned at Rome 18 June 1155, by the Pope Adrian IV. Having reigned 36 years, he died in Armenia 10, 1190, after many victories over the Turks, whom he attacked with a powerful Army, to recover the Holy Land.

L'Abate Vincenzo Gravina in his *Trattato della Ragion Poetica*, Lib. 2. c. 7. and Antonio Domenico Norcia in *Congress. Literar. cart.* 211. speaking of the Court of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, says,

« Ando poi di tal maniera colà crescendo la fama, e la gloria della Poesia (Provenzale) che lo stesso Imperadore Federigo I. non isdegnò d'applicarvi l'animo, e fra i diversi componimenti, che egli fece, trovansi ancora a'tempi nostri un suo gentilissimo Madrigale. »

At the time of this Emperor Frederic, the Tuscan poetry had its commencement.

This Emperor stands the second in *Nostradamus's Lives of the Provençal Poets*. He speaks of him as « molto dottò, e sapiente uomo, il quale amava, e pregiava li Poeti » (10).

(9) Biogr. Univ. IV. 563.

(10) I have not been able to procure the original work of Nostradamus. There have been two Italian Translations:

I. « Le Vite dei più Celebri e Antichi primi Poeti Provenzali che fiorirono nel tempo delli Ré di Napoli, e Conti di Provenza, i quali hanno insegnato à tutti il Poetar Vulgare.

Raccolte dall'opere de diversi eccellenti Scrittori, che in quella lingua le scrissero: in lingua Franzese da Gio. di Nostra Dama poste: ed hora da Gio. Giudici in Italiana tradotte, e date in luce.

Per le quali, oltre le memorand'istorie contenute in esse, si dimostra l'antichità di molte illustri, e Nobil Case, tanto di Provenza, Linguadocha, e altre Provincie della Francia, che d'Italia, e d'altrove. »

Pignotti in his *Storia di Toscana*, (III. 31.) speaks of this Emperor as « Federigo I. della casa di Svevia, principe pieno di talento, di coraggio, d'orgoglio, avido di gloria, e di stati. »

Alphonso II, King of Aragon, son of Raymond, Count of Barcelona and of the Queen Petronilla, (*See Table XIII. N. 117.*) ascended the throne in 1162, by the voluntary abdication of his mother. He died at Perpignan, 26. April 1196, after a reign of 34 years.

« Alphonse II. est regardé comme un des monarques les plus sages et les plus heureux du XII. siècle, si l'on s'en rapporte surtout au témoignage des Troubadours, qu'il protégeait. Cependant Bertrand de Born invective contre ce prince dans plusieurs sirventes, et lui fait des reproches honteux et humiliants: il va même jusqu'à l'accuser de lâcheté. Ces injures, peuvent, il est vrai, avoir été dictées par la haine et la jalousie; car Alphonse II. cultiva la *gaie science*; et est compté parmi les Troubadours. Il nous reste de lui une seule chanson, où il dit qu'amour peut seul le rejouir. Il laissa le Comté de Barcelonne a son second fils, nomme Alphonse comme lui; et l'Aragon, le Roussillon, et le Catalogne a Pierre II. son fils aîné (11). »

Sismondi calls him, « Un des plus brillans guerriers d'un siècle fertile en grands hommes (12). »

His younger son Raymond Berenger IV, the last Count de Provence, of the male line of this Family (*See Table XIII. N. 119.*) died in 1245.

« Il cultivoit la Poesie Provencale, et protegeoit ceux, qui se distinguoient dans la carrière poétique. Beatrix sa femme, fille de Thomas Comté de Savoie,

Con la Tavola delle cose più notabili. In Lione, appresso d'Alessandro Marsilij l'anno MDLXXV " sm. 8.^o pp. 244, besides Index.

II. « Le Vite de'più Celebri Poeti Provenzali, scritte in lingua Francese da Giovanni di Nostradama, e trasportate nella Toscana, e illustrate e accresciute da Gio. Maria Crescimbeni Arciprete di S. Maria in Cosmodin, e Custode Generale d'Arcadia.

Edizione seconda, corretta, e ampliata dallo stesso autore.

In Roma, per Antonio de' Rossi vicino alla Rotonda 1722. Sm. 4. pp. 246, besides Index.

Cæsar de Nostradamus, the nephew of the above John, published: « L'Histoire et Chronique de Provence de Cæsar de Nostradamus Gentilhomme Provençal ou passent de temps-en-temps et en bel ordre les Antiens Poetes Personnages et familles illustres qui ont fleuri depuis CCCCC. ans, outre plusieurs Races de France, d'Italie, Hespagne, Languedoc, Dauphine, et Piemont, et recontrées avec celles qui depuis se sont diversement annoblies comme aussi les plus signalles combats et remarquables faicts d'Armes qui sy sont passez de temps-en-temps jusques a la paix de Vervins.

Imprime a Lyon chez Simon Rigaud pour la Societé Caldoriene. 1624. Fol. " —

(11) Biogr. Univ. I. 622.

(12) Literature du Midi, I. 162.

avoit également pour eux, une bienfaisance éclairée et genereuse. Ils sont mis eux-mêmes au nombre des Troubadours de leur temps (13). »

« Elle fut la plus belle, sage, et prudente Princesse de son temps (14). »

The following is the account given of Count Raymond, by Nostradamus, in the old Translation of *Giudici*, 1575.

« *Di Remondo Beringhieri Conte di Provenza.*

« Remondo Beringhieri Conte di Provenza, et di Forqualquiero, figliuolo d'Ildefonso Re d'Aragona Conte et Marchese di Prouenza vscito di questa nobile, et illustre famiglia de Beringhieri d'Aragona, fù buon Poeta Prouenzale, amatore di gente di sapere, et di scientie, et massimamente di quelle che scriueuano nella lingue Prouenzale. fù Principe pieno d'umanità, benigno, el misericordioso. fù sì fortunato, che mentre sette Ré, doppo la morte d'Ildefonso suo padre, acquistò molti paesi più per sua prudenza, che per' armi. sposò Beatrice sorella di Thomaso Conte di Sauoia Principessa tanto saggia, come bella, et virtuosa, in lode della quale vna infinità de' nostri Poeti Provenzali fecero molte canzoni, et sonetti indrizzandogli, il che reputava ella à grandissimo onore; et in ricompensa gl'arricchiua d'armi, di cauali, di drappi, et d'argento. Questo Conte hebbe da lei quattro figliuole belle, sagge, et virtuose tutte maritate con felicità à Ré, et supremi Principi, per' il mezzo, et industria d'un Pellegrino (chiamato Rometto) che fù longho tempo suo maestro di casa, la prima per nome Margherita fù maritata à san Lodovico Ré di Francia, la seconda, Heleonora à Henrico 3. (et altri lo nominato Odoardo) Ré d'Inghilterra; la terza, Sance à Ricchardo d'Inghilterra, che poi fù Ré de Romani et la quarta Beatrice, (la quale fù per testamento da suo padre lasciata herede di Prouenza) à Carlo fratello di san Lodouico, il quale di poi fù coronato Ré di Napoli, et di Sicilia. il Monaco dell'Isole d'Oro, et san Cesar hanno scritto, che tante che questo buon Principe visse non si troua chi più fauorisse li Poeti Prouenzali, ne che li Prouenzali sieno stati più fortunati, et mancho grauati di taglie, ne giamai al suo tempo pagorno alcuna imposizione. morì

(13) Dict. Univ. XIV. 323.

(14) Guichenon; Histoire de la Maison Royale de Savoie. I. 264. etc.

molto giovane d'età d'anni 47. nell'anno 1245. Il Monaco di Monte Maggiore dicendo male di lui, con buona ragione lo nomina, l'inconstante Cathalano, che per hauere creduto troppo leggiermente li maldicenti (ch'egli chiama le male lingue) et invidiosi della sua corte, licentiò il detto Pelegrino Rometto, che tanto santamente, et felicemente gouernaua gl'affari della sua casa, et che fu causa che le sue quattro figliuole si maritassero alli Ré, et lo nomina parimente ingrato Principe, et senza ragione il Poeta Dante fa molte volte mentione (15) di questo Poeta (16). »

Sismondi (in his *Lit. du Mid. I.* 140.) speaks thus of the Countess BEATRICE.

« Guillaume de Saint Gregorji, Sirvente harmonieux, chante son amour pour guerre, etc. »

« Cette *Ode Guerriere* est dédiée a *Beatrix de Savoie*, femme de Raymond Berenger V. dernier Comte de Provence. Beatrix fut mere de quatre Reines de France, d'Alemagne, d'Angleterre, et de Naples. Elle avait été ainsi que son mari, grand Protectrice des Troubadours; et l'on conserve quelques vers de ces deux illustres epoux, que ne manquent ni de nombre, ni de delicatesse. Ceux de la Comtesse sont adressés a son amant, a qui elle reproche d'être trop reservé, et trop timide: peut-être faut-il charitablement ne les considerer que comme un jeu d'esprit. »

Guichenon (17) records that « Elle mourut peu de temps après le mois de Novembre 1266. au chateau des Eschelles, et fut inhumée en une magnifique et superbe sepulture de marbre, sur la quelle est sa statue avec ses habits Royaux, les mains pliées en croix; et autour du tombeau il y avait vingt-deux statues de marbre blanc dans des niches, representans tous ses principaux parens, ses filles, ses gendres, et ses freres tous en habits de deuil, avec les ecussions de leurs armes au-dessus de chaque niche. Ce riche mausolée fut demoli à la guerre de Savoie l'an 1600 (18). »

(15) In the « Indice di Dante composto da G. A. Volpi, » a reference is made to the *Parad.* VI. 128, 134, 135.

(16) Le Vite di Poeti Provenzali. In *Lione*, 1575, son 8. p. 104.

(17) Five hundred and four years before the birth of the descendant, who makes this Compilation.

(18) Guichenon gives an engraving of it. See *Guich. I.* 264.

Having copied one article of *Nostradamus*, I shall here add the whole of what he says of the Emperor, *FREDERIC I. Barbe-rousse*, already mentioned.

Di Federigo I. Imperatore.

« Federico I. di tal nome Imperatore; soprannome Barbarossa; fù molto dotto, et sapiente huomo, il quale amaua, et preggiua i Poeti, el doppo aver posto l'assedio alla Città di Milano; che se gl'era ribellata, presa, e redutta in sua suggettione, et per la seconda volta spianatogli le mura, insieme con a l-cun'altre Città della Lombardia, standosene à Turino l'illustre Remondo Conte di Barcellona, et di Provenza figliuolo di Beringhieri Remondo terzo figliuolo di Dolce Contessa di Prouenza accompagnato d'una grand truppa d'oratori, et Poeti Provenzali, et di gentilhuomini della sua Corte, con la Principessa Rixenda, ó Richilde, sua consorte andò à visitarlo: il quale gli fece grand'accolglienza per la buona fama delli suoi fatti: et appresso hauerli fatto Homaggio della Contea di Prouenza, e Forqualquiero secondo l'infeudatione fattoli; havendo primieramente l'Imperatore in consideratione della beneuolenza che portaua à Rixenda Regina delle Spagne, dichiarato la donatione delle Marche di Prouenza fatta per inanzi da Corrado III. Zio d'esso Federico ad Hughò del Baultio nulla, e inualida a fauore del detto Remondo, supplicolli di volerli dare l'inuestitura delle terre d'Arli, Marsilia, Piamonte, et altre terre che per viva forza d'armi esso haueua acquistato, il che incontinenti li fu concesso, che fù nell'anno 1162. e questo fatto, il Conte fece recitare molte, e diverse belle Canzoni in lingua Prouenzale dalli suoi Poeti all'Imperatore, il quale del piacere che ne prese, restand'ammirato delle lor belle, et piaceuoli inuentioni, et fattioni di Rime, li fece di bei presenti: et fece un Epigramma in lingua Prouenzale in lode di tutte le nationi che l'haueuano seguito nelle sue victorie, nella quale loda la lingua Prouenzale dicendo:

Piacemil Causalier Franzese
 Et la Donna Catalana,
 E l'inchin del Genouese,
 E la Corte Catalana,
 Il cantar Prouenzalese,
 E la Danza Triuisiana,

Et il corpo Arragonese ,
E la Perla Giuliana.
Mano, et faccia dell'Inglese ,
Et il Giouan di Toscana.

« Il Monacho dell'isole d'oro, e San Cesare scriuano a lungo tutto questo et nominano questo Federico, Barba d'oro. il Monaco di Monte maggiore dice, che questo Federico era liberale in donare le propietà, et heredità nelle quali egli non haueua ragione alcuna. »

The Emperor FREDERIC II. (Grandson of Frederic I. *Barbe-rousse*) See *Table LXXV. N. 842.* « Egalait en courage ses predecesseurs, et les surpassoit en lumières. Il cultivoit *la Poesie Provencale*, et la preferoit à la poésie Allemande, dont son fils Conrad et plusieurs princes et Seigneurs de son temps faisoient leurs delices. On trouve dans les vers de Frederic II. et dans ceux des auteurs de cette periode, de la sensibilité, de la chaleur, et de l'harmonie. Ils chantoient tour à tour la vertu et l'amour; ils déclamoient les exploits du sultan Saladin et du roi Richard. Quelquefois leur Muse prenant un vol plus hardi, celebrait Dieu, les astres et les beautés de la nature. L'Empereur étoit surtout superieur à ses contemporains par la pénétration avec laquelle il savoit apprécier les erreurs dominantes de son siècle, et les distinguer des vérités essentielles qu'enseigne la philosophie et la religion. Sa fermeté étoit inébranlable, mais la dignité de ses manières étoit temperée par sa douceur et son affabilité: le goût qu'il avoit pour le plaisir augmentoit encore l'agrément de son commerce. L'impression qu'avoient produites ses grandes qualités dura long-temps après sa mort (19). »

Such is *Muller's* portrait. The Authors of the *Biographie Universelle* are not less favourable to Frederic's character.

These are their words: « Frederic fut un prince très-superieur à son siecle; il était actif, courageux, prudent, fier, et généreux. Il parlait l'italien, préféralement à toute autre langue, quoiqu'il possédât parfaitement l'allemande, le francais, le grec, et l'arabe. Elevé dans son royaume de Sicile, au temps où l'on commençait à y cultiver la poesie vulgaire, il en fit ses delices au point d'être un des meilleurs poètes de son siècle. Les sciences et les arts lui furent en grande partie redevables de leurs progrès. Il ne compila point les constitu-

(19) Muller's Histoire Universelle, II. 425.

tions de ses predecesseurs; mais il dressa un nouveau plan de législation. Il fonda les études de Padoue; protégea celles de Bologne; maintint à Salerne le crédit de l'école de médecine, jeta les fondements de l'université de Vienne, et établit à Palerme une espèce d'academie de belles-lettres. Il favorisa l'agriculture, l'industrie, et le commerce, établit des foires, et malgré les traverses, qu'il essuya, il embellit et polica, plusieurs villes. Il apporta de l'Orient un grand nombre des manuscrits précieux, et fit traduire en latin les Oeuvres d'Aristote, l'Almagesto; de Ptolonée, et les principaux traites de Galien. On a de ce prince des vers en langue romane, et des lettres en latin. Baluze en a inséré neuf dans le 1.^{er} volume de ses *Miscellanea*; et Camsa sept autres dans sa *Bibliothec. Histor. tom. II*. Il a laissé en outre un *Traité de la Chasse au faucon*, (*de arte venandi cum avibus*). Ce *Traité de Fauconnerie*, ou plutôt d'ornithologie, dit Lallemand, renferme des préceptes utiles et des monuments de son erudition. Bien des naturalistes ont, depuis, travaillé sur ses observations; les ont critiquées; et en ont profité. Manfred, le fils de Frédéric, a fait des additions à cet ouvrage. Il a été imprimé avec *la Fauconerie* de Tardiff, Venice, 1560; Bâle, 1578, en 8.^o avec celle d'Albert le Grand, Augsbourg, 1596, en 8.^o; et en fin Jos. Goul. Schneider en a donné une édition avec des notes, Leipzig 1788-9., 2. vol. in 4.^o La Bibliothèque Mazarine possède un manuscrit de cet ouvrage, plus ample de deux tiers que l'imprimé. Les recucils de Freher, de Goldast, et de Muratori, renferment un grand nombre de morceaux précieux pour l'histoire de ce prince. On indiquera encore *Nicolai Cisneri Oratio de Frederico II*. Strasbourg, 1608, in 4.^o et la Dissertation de Cl. J. Godef. Schmutzer *De Friderici II. in rem literariam meritis* Leipzig, 1740, 4.^o (20).

Pignotti in his *Istoria Toscana III*. 65. gives the following character of this Emperor.

« Dopo una vita sempre agitata, mancò di vita anche Federigo in Fiorentino, castello di Puglia. Fu sepolto in Palermo, e fra tutte le iscrizioni sepolcrali presentate al suo figlio Manfredi, si dice che quella che più gli piacque fu lavoro d'un Chierico Aretino (21), ma pareve ne fosse apposta una altra

(20) Biogr. Univ. XV. 155.

(21) Questa era l'iscrizione:

« Si probitas sensus, virtutum copia, census

Nobilitas osti possent resistere morti;

Non foret extinctus Fridericus, qui jacet intus.”

L'anonimo Scrittore della Cronica Siciliana ne riferisce un'altra. *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, Tom. 25.

meno elegante. Niun sensato scrittore ha negato grandi talenti a questo Sovrano; il giudizio che se ne forma, sarebbe più concorde se non avesse avuto la disgrazia d'incorrere nella scomunica: gli ecclesiastici perciò lo hanno dipinto qual empio, e irreligioso. Altri al contrario lo ha giudicato pieno di quel vigore di spirito, che sa distinguere la vera religione dalle contrastate prerogative ecclesiastiche, onde ebbe il coraggio di resistere all' armi temporali di Roma, come alle spirituali. Il lettore savio per altro, secondo la propria maniera di pensare, se ne formerà a suo senno il carattere. Seguitando il sistema dell'avo Federigo I, fu nemico delle repubbliche italiane, considerandole ribelli all'Impero. Come quello favorì le scienze, e le lettere. Il primo però fu liberale d'onori, e di premj ai Professori di legge, specialmente ai Bolognesi, interessandoli a prender la difesa dei diritti imperiali: il secondo amò i letterati per amore delle lettere, nè sdegnò d'entrare anch'esso nel rango d'autore; tocco anch'esso la poetica lira, e si guardano con venerazione i frammenti poetici di un gran Sovrano, che si conta tra i fondatori dell'italiana poesia. Trasmise l'amore del sapere nei suoi figli naturali: Enzo Re de'Sardi si distinse come poeta, e *Manfredi* fu gran protettore delle lettere."

Of MANFRED the *Dictionnaire Universelle* (which must not be confounded with the *Biographie Universelle*) gives the following prejudiced account.

" *Manfred*, tyran de Sicile, fils naturel de l'Empereur Frederic II. mort en 1266, gueverna que 11. ans, et fit abhorrer son regne. Il avoit empoisonné son frère Conrad pour monter sur le trône, et fait la guerre au Pape Innocent IV. Le Souverain pontife donna les royaumes de Naples et de Sicile à Charles d'Anjou, qui remporta sur l'usurpateur une victoire signalée dans les plaines de Benevent. Manfred fut tué dans le combat (22). "

Pignotti gives a very different character. « Il Re Manfredò, dopo aver combattuto col più gran valore, vedendo il suo esercito sconfitto, non volle sopravvivere alla disfatta, si cacciò nel più forte della mischia, e restò ucciso. Fu dai vincitori uniti in Crociata, e pieni di benedizioni, e d'indulgenze dato un orribil sacco a Benevento, città papale, spogliate le Chiese, disonorate le donne, e trucidati i vecchi, e i fanciulli. Il cadavere di Manfredi, ritrovato dopo tre giorni, fu sepolto presso il Ponte di Benevento vilmente in una fossa, ove l'odio, la superstizione, e la poca generosità del suo rivale condannollo (23). Egli

(22) Dict. Univ. XI. 39.

(23) « Vedi Dante, *Purg. Canto 3*, che ad onta della scomunica in cui morì Manfredò, lo ha posto in luogo di salvazione, ammollendo colla poetica immaginazione la durezza della teologica condanna, che vuole, che per ogn'anno, in cui si è vissuti nelle censure ecclesiastiche, se ne passino 30 in Purgatorio:

avea avuto la disgrazia di dispiacere ad un Corpo allora potentissimo, che lo dipinse coi più neri colori: i più atroci delitti gli furono apposti, la morte del padre, e nel fratello Corrado: non ve n'ha però prova alcuna di fondamento. Imitatore di suo padre, fu gran protettore delle scienze, e delle lettere (24): rammentarono con desiderio il suo governo ben presto i Siciliani, e Napoletani, la posterità lo ha riguardato con molta stima, ed una gloriosa memoria resta sempre di questo Principe nel nome di Manfredonia da lui edificata (25). »

Again in the next volume, (IV. 129.) The same critical Historian, (himself a poet,) says :

« Mentre si cantavano in Lombardia i rozzi versi provenzali (26), nel bel clima di Sicilia le Muse facevano migliori progressi, favorite non solo da quella corte ma singolarmente onorate da quei Sovrani che non sdegnarono di trattar la poetica lira e di gareggiare co' poeti migliori del loro tempo. Federigo II. fu uno de' maggiori promotori d'ogni sorte di letteratura, come veduto. Ma le Muse furono da lui, e da'suoi figli Manfredi ed Enzo singolarmente coltivate; e si riguardano ancora con venerazione i poetici frammenti, che di esso ci restano. Per esser Mecenate dei dotti conviene aver la capacità d'apprezzar da se stesso, e non col giudizio altrui gli uomini di vaglia. Tali erano i Siculi Sovrani. La loro Corte divenne il centro dell'eleganza e della letteratura d'Italia anzi di Europa (27); e il Siciliano dialetto si sollevò ad una dignità da sperare la superiorità permanente su tutti gli altri d'Italia, ciocchè sarebbe avvenuto, se meno disgraziate vicende, ed una corte dello stesso gusto avesse avuto in seguito quel regno, appunto nello sviluppo dell'Italiana favella. Dante avea fatto alla Siciliana lingua quel presagio, ignorando che egli stesso dovea essere il principal distruttore del di lei regno. »

PETER III. *King of Aragon* (great grandson of *Alfonse II.* See Table LXX. IV. 810.) Married Constance, daughter of Manfred, King of Sicily. He himself

„ Vero è che quale in contumacia muore
Di Santa Chiesa, ancor che alfin si peuta,
Star gli convien da questa ripa fuore
Per ogni tempo, ch'egli è stato trenta. „

(24) „ Non solo Niccolò di Tamsilla suo panegirista, ma Saba Malaspina di partito a lui contrario si accordano in questa parte. *Murat. Rer. Ital. Script. t. 8.*

(25) Pignotti, *Istor. Tosc.* III. 97. 98.

(26) „ In tutte le poesie provenzali di quei tempi, o MS. o stampate, non si trovano per lo più, che idee assai comuni e concetti ricercati. „

(27) „ Ciò è tanto vero, che il fiorentino Arrigo da Settimello poeta latino non dispregevole di questi tempi imitando Boezio, e facendo parlar la Filosofia, le fa dire che la sua abitazione era in Sicilia. *Mehus, Vita Ambros. Camald. tom. I. pag. 148.* „

is reckoned by Crescimbeni, and Millot, among the Troubadour Poets (28).

« Il composa le Sirvente, qui nous est reste, dans le temps ou Philip le Hardi, Roi de France, marchait contre lui. » etc. *Voyez Ginguenè, I. 268.*

His Queen Constance is recorded by Dante.

« De temps en temps » (*says Sismondi, Lit. du Mid. I. 369.*) « Quelques-uns de ceux qui rencontre le Dante reveillent l'intérêt: ainsi des son entrée dans *le Purgatoire* on est touché de la tendre amitié du musicien Casella, qui veut se jeter dans ses bras: ainsi MANFRED fils naturel de Frederic, et le plus grand Roi, qu'aient eu les deux Siciles, l'arrête dans le troisieme chant. Il charge le Dante d'aller trouver sa fille CONSTANCE, femme de Pierre III. d'Aragon, et mere de Frederic le Vengeur des Siciliens: il veut la consoler sur son sort, et dissiper les doutes cruels, qui le Pape et les Prêtres avaient fait naître. etc. ».

The Compilers of the *Dictionnaire Universelle* give an account of Pierre III., in these words, impressed, as it seems with the same prejudices, as they shewed to his father-in-law, *Manfred*.

« Pierre III. fut fils de Jacques I. auquel il succeda en 1276. Son premier soin fut de porter les armes dans la Navarre, sur laquelle il avoit quelques prétensions. Il se vit bientot obligé de revenir dans ses états, où son humeur bizarre et sévère avoit soulevé les principaux seigneurs, dont ses frères étoient les chefs. Ce prince, qui avoit épousé Constance, fille de Mainfroy, roi de Sicile, voulut se rendre maître de ce royaume pour plaire à sa femme, et pour satisfaire son ambition. Dans le vue de l'arracher à Charles d'Anjou, premier de ce nom, il cabala avec quelques seditieux, et conseilla, dit-on, la conspiration des vêpres Siciliennes, c'est a dire, le massacre de tous les Français en Sicile, à l'heure de vêpres, le jour de pâques de l'an 1282. Ensuite il arriva dans le pays, et s'en rendit facilement le maître. Le pape, Martin IV. pénétré de douleur d'une action si barbare, excommunica les Siciliens avec Pierre, et mit ses Etats d'Espagne en interdit. Pour éviter les suites d'une cruelle guerre le roi d'Aragon fit offrir à Charles de vider ce grand différend par un combat particulier, à condition de se faire assister chacun de cent chevaliers. Charles, quoique agé de soixante ans, accepta la combat contre Pierre, qui n'en avoit que quarante. Le jour venu, Charles d'Anjou entra dans le champ qui leur avoit été assigné a Bordeaux par le roi d'Angleterre ;

(28) See the Critique on *Millo's Histoire Litteraire des Troubadours*, Paris, 1774. 3. vol. 12.^o in Fabroni's *Giornale de Letterati*, Pisa, 1775. Vol. XX. p. 189.

mais l'Aragonois ne comparut que quand le jour fut passé. Cependant Charles de Valois prit le titre de roi d'Aragon, après l'interdit jeté sur cet état par le Pape, et y fut conduit par Philippe, *le Hardi*, son pere, avec une puissante armée: il eut quelque succès; mais sans consistance. Pierre mourut le 25 Nov. 1285, à Ville-franche de Panades, ou il recut l'absolution des censures, sans renoncer cependant à la Sicilie, qu'il donna à Jacques, son second fils, qui s'y fit couronner l'année suivante. Alphonse III. lui succeda en Aragon (29). »

HENRI LE LIBERAL COMTE DE CHAMPAGNE (*See Table XXXII. N. 478.*) who died 1181. was a Troubadour. His Countess, Mary, daughter of Louis VII. *le Jeune*, King of France, was one of the most celebrated Presidents of the *Cour d'Amour*, connected with this association of early Poets.

« A cette époque Marie de France, la fille d'Eleonore d'Aquitaine, présida des Cours d'Amour. Le Comte de Champagne dut, peut-être, à Marie son épouse, ce goût des lettres, que le fit distinguer parmi les princes de son siècle: il protégeait, de la manière la plus affectueuse, les poètes; les romanciers; et les appelait à sa cour. Il mérita surnom de LARGE, ou LIBERAL. Ce Prince et son épouse eurent un digne successeur dans leurs petit-fils, Thibaud Comte de Champagne et Roi de Navarre, si connu par ses chansons, qui ont tant de ressemblance avec celles des Troubadours (2). »

« THIBAUD IV. COMTE DE CHAMPAGNE (*voyez Table XXXII. N. 482.*) et ROI DE NAVARRE, né, posthume, au commencement de l'année 1201, mort à Pampelune en 1253, monta sur le trône de Navarre après la mort de Saucel *le Fort* son oncle maternel, en 1234. etc. »

« Quelques années après être monté sur le trône, il s'embarqua pour la Terre-Sainte. De retour dans ses états il cultiva les belles-lettres. Il aimait beaucoup la poésie, et repandit ses bienfaits sur ceux, qui se distinguoient dans cet art. Il a réussi lui-même à faire des chansons. Ses vertus lui méritèrent le surnom de *Grand*, et ses ouvrages celui de *Faiseur des Chansons*. Il fit même pour la reine Blanche, dit Bossuet, d'après l'historien Anglais Matthew Paris, qu'il eût la folie de publier. Cependant Levesque de la Ravallière, qui a publié *les Poesies avec les observations*, en 2. vol. en 12.^o 1742. y soutient que ce que l'on a débité sur les amours de ce prince pour la reine,

(29) Dict. Univ. XIV. 42.

(30) See Ranouard's Collection of Troubadour Poetry. Among the Presidents of the *Cour d'Amour* was a Countess of Flanders: supposed to be Sibyle, daughter of Fulk, Earl of Anjou: wife of Thierry d'Alsace. *See Table XVIII. N. 207.*

est une fable. Il fonde son opinion sur le silence des historiens contemporains, tels que Joinville, Alberic, Nangis, Guillaume Guiart, et l'auteur anonyme des gestes de Louis VIII. et principalement sur la disproportion d'âge, qui se trouvoit entre Blanche, et Thibault. On trouve dans cette curieuse édition un Glossaire pour l'explication des termes, qui ont veilli. Voici quatre vers de lui qui quoique faits en 1226, sont très-compréhensibles.

» Chacun pleure sa terre, et son pays,
Quand il se part de ses joyeux amis;
Mais il n'est nul congé quoi qu'on die
Si douloureux que d'ami et amie. »

« Ils paroissent être du style de Voiture, qui vivoit quatre siècle après Thibault. Les lecteurs, qui pourront s'accoutumer au langage de son siècle, remarqueront dans ses chansons de la tendresse dans les sentimens, de la délicatesse dans les pensées, et une naïveté admirable dans l'expression. On trouve dans plusieurs de ses Chansons des traits de l'histoire sainte, profane, et naturelle; et quelques-uns tirés de la fable et des romans. Ce poete est le premier, suivant l'abbé Massieu, qui ait mêlé les rimes masculines avec les féminines, et qui ait senti les agrémens de ce mélange. Ce mérite est d'autant plus grand que dans les cantiques grossiers de ce temps-là les rimes françaises, qu'on vouloit mettre en chant, étoient toutes masculines. Les rimes féminines ne furent chargées de notes que long-temps après. C'est dans le siècle de Thibaut que la langue française commença de perdre un peu de sa rudesse, et multiplia le nombre de ses mots. Les Croisaders influerent sur cette révolution grammaticale.

« On sait, dit Thomas, que dans ses grands émigrations tous les peuples et par conséquent toutes les langues se mêlèrent. Français, Italiens, Anglais, Allemands, tout se rapprocha. L'habitant des bords de la Tamise et du Tibre fut obligé de converser et de traiter avec celui qui étoit né sur les bords de la Loire et du Danube (31). Il est impossible que dans un espace de 200 ans tous ces idionies n'aient beaucoup emprunté les uns des autres. La douceur même du climat de l'Asie, l'établissement dans ses beaux lieux, des nouvelles idées et des sensations nouvelles; le commerce, les negotiations, et les traites avec les Sarrasins et les Arabes qui avoient alors des connoissances et

(31) Some of theses effects have been renewed by the Wars caused by the French Revolution; 1793. 1815.

des lumières, devoient ajouter necessairement aux tresors des langues. Mais ce qui dut contribuer à enrichir la langue francaise, ce fut le commerce avec Constantinople. »

« Les Francais se rendirent maîtres de cette ville, et y reguerent près de 60 ans. Alors la langue des vaincus dut enrichir de ses dépouilles celle de vainqueurs. C'est peut-être la parmi nous l'époque de cette foule de mots grecs que nous avons adoptés, ajoute Thomas; et notre langue formée d'abord des débris de la langue romaine, eut pour les tours, et les mouvemens, et quelquesfois pour la syntaxe, beaucoup plus d'analogie avec la langue d'Homere qu'avec celle de Virgile.

Les chansons du roi du Navarre se trouvent dans deux Manuscrits de la bibliothèque imperiale, N. 7222, et 7616, et dans deux autres de la reine de Suède, à la bibliothèque du Vatican, sous les N. 1490 et 1502. (32). »

The Troubadour Princes connected with these Tables here come to a close. This is not the place for a critical History of Troubadour Poetry; its origin; its merits; and its consequences. Learned and ingenious works have been written on the subject; and it would require long leisure, and a particular application of that leisure, to add any thing new to them.

To these Early Poets, not light and frivolous in their genius or their productions, as superficial critics suppose, we owe Dante, and Petrarch, and Boccaccio.

I shall only two more Biographical Notes.

« ADELAIDE, MARQUIZE DE SUZE, (*See Table XXXVIII. N. 537.*) fut contemporaine de Mathilde la Grande Comtesse de Toscane. Elle gouverna la Piemont avec sagesse et fermeté; et partagea avec Mathilde l'admiration de son siècle; mais plus douce dans ses sentimens, et plus moderé dans ses passions, elle s'offrit plusieurs fois comme médiatrice entre Gregoire VII. et l'Empereur Hen. IV; et elle s'efforça de terminer les guerres de l'Empire et de l'Eglise, autant que Mathilde essayait de les ranimer. Fille et unique héretier

(32) Dict. Univ. XVII. 95.

d'Odelric Manfred, Marquis de Suze, elle fut mariée successivement à un Duc de Suabe, à un Marquis de Montferrat, et à un Comte de Maurienne. Chacun de ses mariages, promptement dessous par la mort, augmenta sa puissance; et le marquisat de Suze devint entre ses mains un des fiefs les plus importants de l'Italie. Sa fille Berthe, qu'elle avait eue d'Odon, Comte de Maurienne; épousa l'Empereur Hen. IV. Aussi lorsqu'Adelaide mourut en 1061, Conrad fils de Henri, prétendit-il recueillir sa succession. Les fils de Frederic Comte de Savoie, et frère du Comte de Maurienne, réclamèrent de leur côté l'héritage d'Odon et d'Adelaide. Ils obtinrent par guerres et des negociations dont on ignore le detail; et c'est de cette époque que commença la puissance de la maison de Savoie en Piemont. Ainsi Adelaide est considérée comme l'une de ses foudatrices (34). »

LE CID (See Table XXXIII. N. 499.)

« Rodrigue Diaz de Bivar, surnommé *le Cid*, heros Castillan, naquit à Burgos vers l'an 1040; et fut armé Chevalier l'âge de vingt ans, par Ferdinand I. Roi de Leon et de Castille, etc. »

« Il a fallu debarrasser les exploits qui fondent la gloire du Cid du merveilleux que les romanciers et même les historiens Espagnols ont mêlé, à leurs recits. Le judicieux Ferréras a été notre guide. Tout ce, qu'on trouve de plus sur ce heros Castillan, dans les autres historiens, est fabuleux, sans en excepter sa querelle avec le Comte de Gormas et son amour pour la belle Chimène, qui a fourni à Corneille le sujet d'une des plus célèbres tragedies du théâtre francais.

« Rodrigue eut un fils et deux filles de son mariage avec dona Ximène Diaz, fille de don Dièque Alvarez des Asturies. Son fils fut tué jeune dans un combat. Ses deux filles, dona Elvira et dona Sol, épouserent deux princes de la maison de Navarre, et par une longue suite d'Alliances, elles se trouvent les aieules des Bourbons qui regnaient de nos jours en Espagne (35). »

(34) Biog. Univ. I. 211.

(35) Biog. Univ. VIII. 552.

M.^r Southey has written an *History of the Cid*: but during a residence in a distant part of the Continent it is impossible to refer to it.

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ESTRATTO

Di Galleria Istorica dei Contemporanei. Tomo III. pag. 29. Bruxelles, 1818. — E di Biografia degli uomini viventi. Tomo I. p. 508. Parigi, Settembre 1816.

„ **BRIDGES**, (Signor Samuele Egerton) letterato Inglese, membro della Società degli antiquari di Londra, discende da lato di madre dalla famiglia dei Bridgewater. È nato a Wootton nella Contea di Kent, li 30 Novembre 1762, ed ha fatti i classici suoi studj alla Università di Cambridge.

Indi passato al collegio di Giurisprudenza di Middle-Temple a Londra, ha arringato al tribunale nel 1787; ma portavalo il suo genio alla cultura delle Lettere, e avea già dati Saggi de' suoi talenti in una raccolta di *Sonetti ed altre Poesie*, pubblicata nel 1785.

Avendo acquistata una possessione nella Contea di Kent, è venuto a starvi nel 1792, e si è con ardore applicato allo studio delle antichità. „ Egli ha sperimentata alcun breve tempo „ la professione delle armi che meno ancora delle Leggi gli è piaciuta. „

Ha sposata in seconde Nozze, la Signora Robinson, Nipote del fu Lord Rokebey; e ripreso il corso de' suoi lavori letterarj ha, fra le altre produzioni, pubblicato, due romanzi mescolati di versi, *Maria di Clifford*, e *Arthur Fitz-Albini*, che hanno avuto un gran successo. Il Signor Bridges si è poi distinto in vari generi, particolarmente nella critica delle opere di poesia, ove, al dir di un critico inglese, non è da alcun moderno scrittore eguagliato.

Nel 1807, la morte del di lui maggior fratello lo ha reso erede del titolo di Barone di Chandos, e di tutti i beni della sua famiglia. È stato, nel 1808, onorato dell'ordine equestre di San Giovacchino, stato recentemente conferito all'Ammiraglio Nelson. È venuto a stare, nel 1810, presso suo figlio, a Lee-Priory, presso Cantorbery. Colà ha egli stesso stampate molte sue produzioni, per mezzo di un torchio a lui pertinente. Eletto nel 1812, membro della Camera dei Comuni, per Maidstone, vi si è fatto distinguere per un zelo attivo ed illuminato. Il Principe Reggente gli ha accordato il titolo di Baronetto, li 27. Dicembre 1814.

Si hanno di Lui:

1. Dei *Sonetti e Poesie*, 4. edizione, 1808.
2. *Maria di Clifford*, 2. edizione, 1800, in 8.^o
3. *Arthur Fitz-Albini*, 1798, 2. vol. in 12.^o 2. ediz., 1799. Quest'opera offre un vivo e ben condotto interesse; con arte è dipinto il carattere dell'eroe, e gli avvenimenti dell'Autore inventati ne fan nel modo il più felice risaltare il carattere.

4. Nuova edizione del *Theatrum Poëtarum Anglicanorum*, per Eduardo Philips, nipote di Milton, in 8.°, 1800.

5. *Il Forestiero*, Romanzo, 1802. 3. vol. in 8.°

6. *Memorie dei Pari sotto il regno di Giacomo I.* 1803, in 8.°

7. *Censura Litteraria*, 1805-1809. 10. vol. in 8.°

8. *Il Bibliografo Inglese*, (in Società con Giuseppe Haslewood), 1810-1812. 4. volumi in 8.° Queste due ultime opere sono il frutto di una profonda erudizione; particolarmente la prima gode di somma stima in Inghilterra.

9. *Nobiliuire*, (*The Peerage*) di Collins, con delle addizioni, 9. vol. in 8.° 1812.

10. *Il Pellegrino Campestre*, (*The Sylvan Wanderer*), 1813, in 8.°

11. „ *Il Pensatore* (*The Ruminator*) o *Saggi morali, critici e sentimentali*, 2. volumi in 8.° 1813.

12. *Bertram*, racconto in versi in 4. canti, in 8.° 2. edizione, Londra 1816.

Il Signor Brydges è in oltre autore di un gran Numero di articoli relativi alle antichità, e alla biografia, che sono stati inseriti nel *Gentleman's Magazine*, raccolta consacrata ai travagli letterarj di tal genere.

Le opere del Signor Brydges si fanno rimarcare per la vasta istruzione che elleno provano, com'anche per una brillante immaginazione ed uno stile animato. „

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NUOVE EDIZIONI DI POESIE RARE

1. Poesie di Niccolao Breton, in 4.°

2. Sir Gualtier Raleigh, in 4.° 2. edizione in 8.°

3. Guill. Percy, in 4.°

4. Poesie di Guill. Browne, in 4.°
5. Fran. Davison, in 8.°
6. Carlo Fitzgeffrey, in 12.°
7. M. Drayton, in 8.°
8. Excerpta Tudoriana. Raccolta di Poesie, 2. vol. in 8.°
9. *Il valore di quattro soldi di Spirito*, per Rob. Greene, *prosa*, in 4.°
10. *Le Arringhe della Regina Elisabetta a Sudley*, *prosa*, in 4.°
11. *Vita di Cav. Filippo Sydney*, per Lord Brook, *prosa*, 2. vol. in 8.°
12. *Vita di Mary, Duchessa di Newcastle*, in 8.°

N. B. Tutte le sue opere sono stampate al torchio di Lee-Priory.

13. Poesie di Geo. Wither. 1. Hymns, in 8.°
14. 2. La caccia del Pastore, in 12.°
15. 3. Fidelia, in 12.°
16. 4. La bella virtù, in 12.°
17. Poesie di Clem. Barksdale, in 12.°, 40. esemplari.
18. G. Herbert, Conte di Pembroke, in 12.°
19. Tho. Stanley, in 8.°
20. Anacreonte, tradotto da Tho. Stanley, in 8.°
21. Poesie di Giovanni Hall di Durham, in 8.°
22. Guill. Hammond, in 4.°

OPERE STAMPATE A GINEVRA, 1819.

1. La popolazione e le ricchezze delle Nazioni, insieme esaminate non solo a riguardo del loro accrescimento positivo e relativo, come pure a riguardo della loro disposizione alla Morale, alla prosperità ed alla felicità.
2. Coningsby, *Racconto tragico*.
3. Lord Brokenhurst, *Racconto tragico*.

OPERE STAMPATE A FIRENZE.

- Cav. Raffaello Willoughby. *Racconto Storico*. 12.°
- Ataviae Regiae. Soli 60 esemplari per proprio uso. 4.°
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